

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 85

FIVE CENTS A COPY

EUROPE IS NOW ON RIGHT ROAD, IS HOPE VOICED

Solution of Problems Expected From Herriot-Chamberlain Talks

NOTHING HAS BEEN SO FAR REJECTED

Marshal Foch Finishes the New Report on Reich Disarmament

By SISLEY HULLSTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 7.—There emerges from the meetings between the French Prime Minister Edouard Herriot and Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, the conviction on both sides that the immediate conclusion of a security agreement is impossible, but that there is a legitimate hope that Europe is at last on the right road. Mr. Chamberlain is clearly handicapped by opposition at home against any British pact with France which might drag England into European wars automatically without regard to the merits of the matter. Mr. Herriot has less than ever made up his mind, and he is torn between the desire to accept the German offer of a direct understanding and to refuse any arrangement which appears to be the desertion of Poland, with the tacit invitation to Germany to proceed with a new partition of Poland and the revision of treaties.

A solution is expected. The conversations have been cordial and nothing has been definitely rejected. It is felt that although it is impossible to adopt completely any project which has been revealed up to the present out of the counter proposals suggested by amendments to the Geneva conference, some solution may gradually take shape.

As soon as Mr. Chamberlain arrived in Paris he had the opportunity of talking to M. Herriot at a private dinner at the British Embassy. The conversation lasted till midnight. In the morning Mr. Chamberlain visited President Doumergue, with whom he conferred on general problems. He lunched at the Quai d'Orsay with M. Herriot and all the afternoon was spent in the examination of various aspects of the severe problems, including the continued occupation of Cologne. It will be later that the results of this contact will be seen.

Marshall Foch's Report. Accidentally, Marshall Foch has finished a new report on German disarmament, and it is agreed that when Mr. Chamberlain returns from the League of Nations meeting, the League will try to decide in conference their attitude. Brussels being the probable meeting place. It is not proposed to admit Germany immediately, but it is urged that before the conference is over, it may be heard.

In regard to the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, on special conditions, while there is an agreement on the desirability of that entry, the conditions are not yet decided. The two statesmen also dealt with the differences between Danzig and Poland, particularly the letter-box episode. It is hoped that there will be no public disagreement between France and England. Generally there is considerable reserve, which is comprehensible in the present state of the negotiations.

Mr. Herriot has assured Count Skrzynski that there is nothing in the intentions of France which should alarm Poland. Mr. Chamberlain is to meet the Polish Minister at Geneva.

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Insurgents' Protest Blocks Reorganization of Senate

Women in High Offices, President's Prediction

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Coolidge, who has appointed a number of women to office in various capacities and expects to continue the practice, is looking to the state governments through their own appointments to reflect the public sentiment on the question how high women should be placed in public authority.

Woman's place in the Government, he feels, remains largely to be determined, but, although he has never gone into the matter to the extent of considering the advisability of appointing a woman to his Cabinet, he thinks it is not at all improbable that the time will come when a woman will hold a more important position than any has yet held in the United States.

SURVEY OF SHOE INDUSTRY URGED

Bill Rejected by Legislative Committee Would Provide for Commission

Although the House of Representatives adopted a report giving "leave to withdraw," the petition of Charles H. McGue of Lynn, providing for a special commission to ascertain why Massachusetts in the last 10 years has lost several of its large shoe manufacturing establishments, why others are considering moving or closing and what are the industrial conditions in that State, is considered by a great many students of industrial conditions in Massachusetts to be an important measure and an effort will be made to obtain a favorable report in the Senate when it comes up for action on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. McGue is chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Massachusetts. He has presented some 35 measures so far this year, and unfavorable reports have been made on all but two or three. The attorney does more than hint that "politics is behind the handling of these bills in committee."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

ITALIAN EX-SOLDIERS PROTEST CABINET ACT

By Radio
ROME, March 7.—Interest in the coming parliamentary session has been increased by the announcement that the deputies belonging to the Ex-Servicio Men's Association will not attend the first sitting as a protest against the dismissal of the leaders of the association and their substitution by three Fascists. When they return to the Chamber of Deputies the day after, they will present a motion against the measures taken by the Government in respect to the association.

According to the regulations of the Italian Parliament, the Premier has the right to demand that a debate on a motion be postponed for six months, but even if such a course be adopted, a vote will be taken on the Premier's proposal, and this will have considerable political importance. Very probably the former service men will present a similar motion in the Senate when it meets toward the end of the month.

BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW ATTRACTS GREAT THRONG

Thousands Inspect Brilliant Display of Models and Decorations—New Features and Surprises Cause Favorable Comment

The Boston Automobile Show still remains an outstanding popular event of the year as proved by the attendance of thousands of persons who thronged the Mechanics Building today to see this colorful display of the motor car achievements for 1925.

The show represents the latest technique of mechanical construction, the beauty of line and finish and the efficiency and economy of operation. It will continue through the coming week.

Continuous improvement in virtually every phase of the motor car industry has marked the passing years since the first Boston automobile exhibition was held in 1902 under the management of Chester I. Campbell. And with this significant progress has come a like expansion of the Boston shows, in their capacity, in their diversity, in their attraction.

Similarly has it been all over the United States, the Boston exhibit, coming at the end of the season, is viewed as a positive buying gauge for the ensuing year.

Long ago the Boston show set the style for uniformity in decorations.

U. S.-JAPANESE PEACE EFFORTS PLEDGED ANEW

Envoy Says Co-operation Already Is Supplanting Old Competition

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 7.—A pledge that he would do his utmost, while Ambassador from Japan, to strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship, understanding and confidence between Japan and the United States, was given here last night, in an address by Tsumo Matsudaira, who is on his way to his new post at Washington.

Mr. Matsudaira asserted that the "sole duty and privilege" of the United States and Japan to keep the waters of the Pacific "always friendly and peaceful." He asserted that a new era of co-operation already is taking the place of the old age of competition.

"It is superfluous for me to mention the traditional friendship of our two nations," said the Ambassador. "I might be candid, however, to say that in the course of the long history of our relationship, we have had some difference of opinion at times. But I feel confident that there is no question, however difficult, that is not capable of amicable settlement if approached in the spirit of genuine friendship."

Asked to Explain

The party conference had decided, Senator Watson explained, that not only should these senators not be invited to attend further conferences, but that they should not be named in filling Republican vacancies on committees.

"Then if these gentlemen are not to be treated as Republicans," Senator Borah returned, "by what right does a Republican committee on committees assign them to places on the standing committee?"

"My answer to that," replied Senator Watson, "is that two years ago when the Farmer-Labor senators came in they asked to be assigned to committee places by the Republicans."

The Nebraska Senator protested against hasty action and said he would require some time to consider the committee list presented by the Republican Committee on Committees. Senator Borah declared removal of the insurgent group from their positions of seniority was "impolitic, unwise and unfair."

Warns His Colleagues
"It is not only unfair to the men themselves," said Senator Borah, "but it is unfair to their constituents. I venture to say that within the next two years my colleagues will regret this action and will look back upon it as a mistake."

Republican spokesmen, he predicted, would have to devote most of their time "in explaining this act to the constituents when they go into these men's states."

"You may denounce these men," he continued, "but they have the same influence in the Senate they always had. There is a difference of opinion in the Republican Party, but it is not confined to the leaders but exists among the constituents."

"If these men stood alone, it would be different. But I see men sitting in this Chamber today whose seats will be imperiled if this program goes through."

SHIP "BLISTER" MAY SAVE POWER

British Designer Claims Gain of 16 Per Cent by External Bulge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sixteen years ago Arthur Haver, a Newcastle naval architect, put before shipping experts a new type of ship with corrugated sides, two corrugations running along the ship's side just below the water line. He started with the idea of running a groove along the side of a ship, and predicted it would save 8 per cent of the power. This took away too much cargo space, and so he adopted the external bulges, and ultimately claimed a saving of 16 per cent.

He encountered vigorous opposition to prove his claims, and out model experiments on a pendulum tank. These, however, were considered unorthodox, and the shipping experts said they would not be convinced until they got similar results from what is known as the Froude tank. This system is the almost universal one, where large wax models are usually towed along the tank, and the results carefully tabulated.

There are experimental tanks of this description in Washington, and in England, Germany and Austria. The other tank, the pendulum, is often called the Caws tank after its inventor, but it is not widely known.

CONSERVATIVES AGAIN HAVE BIG MAJORITY IN LONDON ELECTIONS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 7.—The Liberals (Progressive) eclipse in London County Council elections has been even more complete than appeared from the earlier returns. The full results show that they have lost 18 seats to Labor and now hold only six places, thus ceasing to be the official Opposition in the Council. The Conservatives (Municipal Reformers), on the other hand, have emerged with a net gain of one seat, which leaves them for the sixth election in succession with a substantial majority over all other parties combined—that is since 1907, when they ousted the Progressives.

Twenty-one seats have been won by women, against 13 at the last contest.

Of these women 12 are Municipal Reformers and nine are Conservatives. The successful woman candidate, who secured the largest number of votes is Miss Susan Lawrence, lately Member of Parliament, who polled over 10,000 for Labor in South Poplar.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES MADE

By Special Cable
VIENNA, March 7.—Japan and Soviet Russia have agreed on an exchange of charges d'affaires instead of ambassadors for the time being, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands. The Soviet Government is sending Victor Koff of Tokyo instead of Adolf Joffe as first proposed. The latter leaves here in a few months, probably to become Ambassador in Rome.

New York State Dry Law Advocates



(LEFT) B. ROGER WALES, STATE SENATOR. (RIGHT) EDMUND F. JENKS, STATE ASSEMBLYMAN. Co-Authors of the So-Called Wales-Jenks Bill, Which Would Put a State Dry Enforcement Statute Back on the Books.

Japanese Approve Anti-Bolshevik Law

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, March 7

THE Peace Preservation Act, also known as the Anti-Bolshevik Law, providing for imprisonment for nearly every form of Communist activity, was passed by the House tonight while a heavy police guard surrounded Parliament. The law is designed to check Communist propaganda and is said by Government officials to be a direct result of the Japanese-Russian agreement.

Manifestations of disapproval by the Liberal and Labor elements in the House characterized a heated debate that preceded passage of the measure.

The law is sweeping in its terms and provides for imprisonment of from five to ten years. It classifies as a violation, membership in any organization opposed to the organic system of Japan, the discussion of such matters in open meeting or the bribery of others to advocate or work for Communist ends.

The Government denies that the bill is aimed at free speech and admits that it will be applied against foreigners in Japan as well as natives.

DRYS RALLY TO RE-ESTABLISH NEW YORK STATE ENFORCEMENT

Wales-Jenks Bill Wins Strong Support as Successor of Repealed Mullan-Gage Act—Authors Explain Its Various Provisions

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—The feeling is strong in legislative circles that one or more of the wet Republican senators will fall into line during the next fortnight and vote for the Wales-Jenks bill which will come up for third reading early next week. Since the tremendous showing of

women from throughout the State at the hearing given the bill recently, pressure has been brought to bear upon these senators to redeem their party's pledge to put a state law enforcement act back upon the books.

The four so-called wet senators are John H. Karle of Queens County, Cortland Nicoll of the Seventeenth Senate district of New York City, Senator James L. Whitley of Rochester and Leonard L. Lipowicz of Buffalo. With a safe majority assured in the Assembly and 25 dry senators, with the vote of any of these four senators the state prohibition bill can be passed. It then will be sent to Governor Smith for his signature.

While the Governor has been avowedly wet, hopes are held that he may sign the Wales-Jenks bill if it passes both houses. At any rate, even if the state executive should veto the bill, it is felt that the Republican Party cannot break faith with the voters of the State who put them into office last November, but they must do their part and stand solidly in back of a state law enforcement act as embraced in their party platform.

KURDISH AFFAIR LAID TO TURKS

Opinion That Foreign Power Is Responsible Is Now Practically Abandoned

By Radio
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28 (By Mail to London).—The rapidly with which the insurrectional movement in Kurdistan has spread is held here to point unmistakably to the previous existence of preparatory measures.

This view is strengthened by the criticism in the Grand National Assembly of Government officials in important vilayets and towns in the disturbed areas.

The usual belief that some foreign power is the chief instigator of the rising, however, is now gradually giving place to the idea that this is due to the mistaken policy of a liberal administration for nomadic people used so long to despotism.

The ignorance and animosity of the population surrounding Ghendje has rendered the task of the insurrectionary leader, Sheik Said, one of comparative ease.

An Aspirant to the Throne
The establishment of his intelligence agents in various centers—including Constantinople—proves his thoroughness of purpose, the possibilities of which are not to be lightly reckoned.

Sheik Said poses as having been given a special mission to rise against the Republican Government, which is attempting to stamp out Muhammadanism.

One of the sons of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, who is also said to be working for the above end in Persia, is mentioned as an aspirant to the throne in the unlikely event of a Kurdish victory. Sheik Said, for a considerable time past, has succeeded in eluding the arm of Turkish law, but the actual commencement of the insurrection can be traced to the day of the return of his two sons, who had been actively engaged in Adana and Constantinople.

Rebels in National Strongholds

The theater of operations, which roughly covers one-quarter of Turkey in Asia, and which incidentally is richer in minerals than any other part of Turkey, is a particularly mountainous region, very similar to that which was the scene of the Caucasian rising last autumn.

While the insurgents might possibly be driven out of the western vilayets it would require a strong well organized force to completely drive them from their natural strongholds in the region of Ghendje proper.

Despite the optimism of current reports from Turkish sources it is believed in informed circles here that the situation will retain its gravity for some time.

BELGIAN ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN APRIL

By Radio
BRUSSELS, March 7.—The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will adjourn tonight sine die. The Official Journal will publish a royal decree of the dissolution of parliament and of convoking the elections for April 5.

Usually elections take place at the end of May, but because of parliamentary complications the government decided to call on the electoral body immediately. The deputies and the senators are elected for four years.

NEW YORK CITY PADLOCK COURT IS BUCKNER PLEA

Would Have Special Judge Sit All Summer If Necessary in Dry Campaign

FEDERAL ATTORNEY EXPLAINS POLICY

Citizen Jury Is Picked to Aid Banton in Clean Play Crusade

NEW YORK, March 7.—Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, has appealed to the public for aid in his campaign against the sale of liquor along Broadway in the same way that Joab H. Banton, District Attorney, has enlisted the public's aid in his movement to suppress salacious plays in Broadway's theaters. Mr. Buckner's drive is intended to padlock Broadway cabarets and other resorts violating the prohibition laws.

Mr. Banton's appeal to the public resulted in the recruiting of 300 volunteers to serve on the play juries which will pass on questionable productions. Mr. Buckner has appealed to the entire public patronizing Broadway cabarets and other night resorts, asking that everyone witnessing a violation of the prohibition laws send affidavits to that effect to his office. Mr. Buckner promised to "do the rest" if the persons making such affidavits would appear as witnesses when the cases were called.

Wants Padlock Court

In addition to the aid of the public, Mr. Buckner also is mapping out a method of closer co-operation of his office with the police and the Federal prohibition agents. One of his objects is to establish a special Federal "padlock" court to handle such cases exclusively. The proposed "padlock" court would sit through the summer.

Mr. Buckner himself set an example in the move to have private citizens aid in the campaign along Broadway. He spent \$150 of his own money in buying expensive champagne and other drinks to be used as evidence against the offending places. Four young lawyer-agents visited the Broadway resorts and spent his money in seeking proof of liquor violations. The result was the serving of complaints yesterday against 11 of Broadway's leading cabarets.

Mr. Buckner has declared that his action against fourteen of the most exclusive supper clubs of the great white way constituted but the first step of a campaign which he will wage to "dry up" New York. He has been in office five days.

Mr. Banton's Crusade

A special committee of four, to co-operate with Mr. Banton in perfecting his plans to drive salacious plays from Broadway, has been named today by representatives of civic, religious and reform associations and the authors, dramatists and producers' organizations.

The special committee will confer within the next few days to perfect the play jury system and soon thereafter the juries will go into action. The committee is headed by John Emerson, president of the Actors' Equity.

Other members are: Channing Pollock, playwright; the Rev. Charles K. Gilbert of the Federation of Churches, and Gerald I. Cutler of the Drama League.

"The panel of citizen jurors, who will review the plays, was named against, was increased from 130 to 300, the additional names being drawn from a large list of well-known men and women theatergoers."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7.—Perjury charges against restaurants, club managers and cabaret owners caught violating the Volstead Law are threatened by Emory R. Buckner, new United States Attorney, who has begun a crusade to make New York City "bone dry" within the next 60 days.

In a statement today he said: "I notice that some of the fourteen night cafes for which I have requested federal writs of injunction padlocking them for a year as common nuisances, say that no liquor was sold in their places. Let them come to my office and swear to their interviews published in New York newspapers. I will let a jury decide as to whether or not perjury has been committed against those men by the young lawyers who obtained the evidence for me."

"The object of my padlock policy is to revive other federal laws which have been 'lost' because of the thousand cases of petty liquor cases now pending before the courts. The staff realizes that many indictments found against violators of important federal laws can never be tried unless conditions are changed."

"We are trying a bankruptcy fraud case next week that is over three years old. Other bankruptcy and commercial fraud cases are six years old. The present condition caused by untried prohibition violation cases prevents the enforcement of many of the most important laws on the statute books."

"If I can get the proper co-operation from the police, the police and the prohibition agents, I shall follow up my move to padlock these 11 night clubs, restaurants and cabarets with a broadly worked out program to stop the public sale of liquor. They can get after the real men higher up in the liquor traffic."

CHICAGO WATER
PERMIT ISSUEDLake Diversion Volume Con-
ditioned on Big Outlay
for Sewage Disposal

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Conditioned on satisfactory progress in the construction of modern sewage disposal projects, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has issued a permit to the Chicago Sanitary District for the withdrawal of 5000 cubic feet per second from Lake Michigan into the Chicago River to Lake Michigan in time of heavy storms, and adopt a project for metering at least 90 per cent of its water service, to be put into effect at a rate of 10 per cent a year.

The permit is revocable at the will of the Secretary of War as well as subject to any further action by Congress.

Authority for Bond Issues.
In transmitting the permit to Lawrence F. King, president of the board of trustees, Chicago Sanitary District, Mr. Weeks wrote:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of diligent and prompt execution of the conditions imposed. If it is necessary to increase the bonding power of the sanitary district from 2 to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property, or if increased taxing power is imperative, the requisite legislative permission should be obtained promptly."

Mr. Weeks' decision followed action of the Supreme Court upholding his right to control diversion of water from the Great Lakes under his authority to control navigable waters. This department has always held and continues to hold, that the taking of an excessive amount of water for sanitation at Chicago does affect navigation on the Great Lakes adversely, and that this diversion of water from Lake Michigan should be reduced to reasonable limits with utmost dispatch. I appreciate that the desired reduction cannot be made instantaneously."

Estimated Cost \$54,192,000.
To effect the reduction contemplated by 1935, the conditions of the permit involve as estimated expenditure by the district for sewage treatment works of \$54,192,000, to cover which it will require additional bond-issuance power.

Among other conditions stipulated in recommendation of Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, United States district engineer at Chicago, and approved by Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor, chief of army engineers, the city is to agree to pay its share in any future general project to restore lake levels, and post a good faith bond of \$1,000,000. The Government is particular, however, not to commit itself to even the general proposition of such a project.

Other conditions are that the district shall complete during the period of the permit plans for artificial disposal of sewage for a population of 1,200,000, as well as control works to prevent discharge of the Chicago River into Lake Michigan in time of heavy storms, and adopt a project for metering at least 90 per cent of its water service, to be put into effect at a rate of 10 per cent a year.

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RADIO SERVING
RURAL SCHOOLSState Survey Shows Many
Improvements in Educa-
tional Facilities

Enrichment of rural life as reflected by the public schools of the Commonwealth is making constant advancement toward that ideal set for the state by its educational commissioner, Dr. Payson Smith, to all its children whether living in urban or rural communities.

Noted in all lines, the professional training of teachers, better buildings, improved supervision, modern methods and curriculums, a recent survey of the rural schools of the State shows that many improvements, not obligatory but desirable, have been introduced.

A number of towns, notably Huntington, Sheffield and Sudbury, report radio sets. Planos and phonographs are frequently provided. In Lancaster and Longmeadow every school building has both. Ashland, Hamilton, Hopkinton, Lee, New Marlboro, Sheffield, Warren and Wenham report their general use.

Many rural buildings are well provided with all pictures and some with statuary. A notable collection of works of art is to be found in the Palmyra high school. The telephone is gaining its place in the schools, also.

With the newer consolidated school building programs the tendency to provide large lots is marked. Hardly a town reporting a new centralized school plant failed to mention the large playground as a distinct asset. Russell, Wayland, Pepperell Union, Shrewsbury Union, North Reading Union, Hadley, Hatfield, Lancaster, Wenham, and other towns report lots and equipment as adequate. In some other places active campaigns are on to provide more play area.

One-room schools are usually behind the consolidated schools in this important feature of a modern school plant, but the Horn School in Dudley, a one-room rural school, has grounds graded and beautified in accordance with a landscape architect's plans. At Westford Center the Academy and William E. Frost elementary school have a joint playground of about two and one-half acres.

NEW YORK 1926 SHOW
HOUSED AT 'PALACE'Changes Planned Will Meet
Demand for Space

NEW YORK, March 7.—New York's Automobile Show of 1926 will be held at the Grand Central Palace, members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce decided at their meeting this week.

The change to the armory in the Bronx section was made two years ago because space at the Grand Central Palace was inadequate for the requirements of manufacturers who desired to show a considerable number of models, and second, because

the entrances and exits were not sufficient to care for the big crowd. This demand for space continues, but under the rearrangement of the floor plans, all car exhibitors and most of the accessory exhibitors can be accommodated on the four floors of the Palace. The big crowds will be better cared for by changes which double the number of exits and entrances and supply four more elevators for service.

Manufacturers were not unmindful of the unusual facilities offered at the armory, which permitted the entire show to be placed on one floor, but the improvements in the Palace, combined with its accessibility, were considered ample reason for the change.

The New York show of 1926 will open to the public on Jan. 9, with the Chicago show at the Coliseum opening on Jan. 30.

Aside from the big attendance of the public, the New York affair was visited by more than 8000 dealers from 41 states and 13 foreign countries, while the Chicago exhibition recorded about 6500 dealers from 38 states and nine foreign countries.

**BULGARIAN POET
TO DISCUSS PEACE**

Stoyan Vatralsky, Bulgarian poet and farmer, is to speak for the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall on Monday, at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "Prospects of War and Peace in the Balkans—A World Problem From a Balkan Observatory." On Tuesday evening Prof. Kiriloff Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history at Harvard, will speak on "The Manuscript of the New Testament."

**WOMEN REPUBLICANS
TO HEAR MISS RANKIN**

"The Vote as an Instrument of Peace," with Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the first woman to be elected to the United States Congress, as speaker, is the subject for discussion on "club night" at the Women's Republican Club in Massachusetts next Monday.

At the Thursday morning meeting Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, one of the outstanding American women in work for the blind, will talk on the work for soldiers. Denis A. McCarthy, poet and editor, is to speak on the World Court.

THREAD WORKERS TO STRIKE
WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 6.—Operatives of the Willimantic branch of the American Thread Company voted at a mass meeting last night to go out on strike next Monday morning in protest of the 10 per cent wage reduction which became effective Jan. 12 last. There are 2500 operatives in the plant and it is said that two-thirds of this number are organized. The vote was unanimous, according to labor leaders.

Old South Meeting House



Scene of Famous Town Meeting Before Outbreak of the Revolution.

Holmes on the Riviera

The French and Italian Riviera was the scene of Burton Holmes' travels in Symphony Hall last night. Starting on the "Blue Train" from Paris, he escorted his auditors first to Marseilles, and thence to Cannes, Grasse, Nice, "Little Africa," Monte Carlo and San Remo, showing on the screen, in color plates and motion pictures, the gorgeous scenery of mountain and shore, and the luxurious tourists' "attractions." Mr. Holmes will repeat the lectures on "Immortal Rome," March 20, and on Switzerland, March 21.

CUNARD CARONÁ DEE

Several hundred passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown will reach Boston late this afternoon on the Cunard Line steamer, Caroná. It was expected that the vessel would not arrive until Sunday at the time it sailed from Queenstown. Wireless reports received today indicate an arrival at Boston Lightship at noon and dock about 3 p. m. at East Boston. Charles Varga, prominent grain man of Boston, is returning from a two months' study of the European grain situation, particularly with reference to greater export from Boston.

WARREN ORATION RECALLS
STIRRING SCENES OF 1775Redelivery on 150th Anniversary Is Feature of Celebration
Directed by Sons of the American Revolution
in Old South Meeting House

Stirring scenes of March 7, 1775, which culminated in Dr. Joseph Warren's famous oration in the Old South Meeting House, were recalled there this afternoon, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day. The program, which was in the hands of the Massachusetts society, Sons of the American Revolution, started at 2:30 o'clock and included chorus selections by the Apollo Club, trooping of the colors, brief addresses and the delivery in costume of Dr. Warren's oration.

Public feeling was running high in 1775 when this great town meeting, the last one before the outbreak of the Revolution, assembled. Doorways and aisles were so filled with British soldiers that Dr. Warren could make his entry only by climbing through the great arched window at the back of the pulpit. In imitation of him, the 1925 "Dr. Warren" gained the rostrum by stepping in from the top of the Milk Street subway station, which is directly below the window.

Burton H. Wiggin of Lowell, president of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R., presided. The Rev. Lewis Wilder Hicks of Wellesley, chaplain of the society, gave the invocation. The Commonwealth was represented by Wellington Wells, president of the State Senate and also president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Massachusetts; the city by Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel; the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts (of which Dr. Warren was Provincial Grand Master at the time he delivered the oration) by the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary; and the patriotic societies by Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The accompanying sketch was made from a window of the Old Corner Bookshop (corner of Washington and School streets), which was built in 1712 on the site of Anne Hutchinson's house. From here the Meeting House looks the same as when Dickens, Thackeray, Longfellow, Whitier, Hawthorne, and others saw it from the offices of James T. Fields and Thos. Bailey Aldrich.

WOMEN'S CLUB HEAD
OF NATION TO SPEAK

Mrs. John D. Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is to attend the presidents' conference of the Massachusetts State Federation to be held in the New England Women's Club rooms, Boston, on April 14. A special meeting in her honor will be held in the Park Street Church on the afternoon of that day. Community service will be discussed at the morning session of an all-day conference of the tenth district of the State Federation at the First Universalist Church, Haverhill, next Thursday. Mrs. Ernest R. Brackett of West Medford, State chairman, presiding. Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Belmont, State chairman of literature, will have charge of the afternoon program, which will discuss the subject of literature activities in clubs of the district.

"Motor Car History will be made this week at the Show by the new line of Six Cylinder Willys-Knight and Six Cylinder Overland Fine Cars"

John N. Willys
President, Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio

The Complete New Willys-Overland Line:

New Six-Cylinder Overland
Standard Sedan \$ 985
De Luxe Sedan \$1150

New Six-Cylinder Willys-Knight
Touring \$1845
Roadster \$1845
Coupe-Sedan \$2145
Brougham \$2295
4-Passenger Coupe \$2345
Sedan \$2495

New Four-Cylinder Overland
Touring \$ 495
Coupe \$ 635
Coupe-Sedan \$ 585
Sedan \$ 715

New Four-Cylinder Willys-Knight
Touring \$1295
Coupe \$1495
Coupe-Sedan \$1495
Sedan \$1575
Brougham \$1695

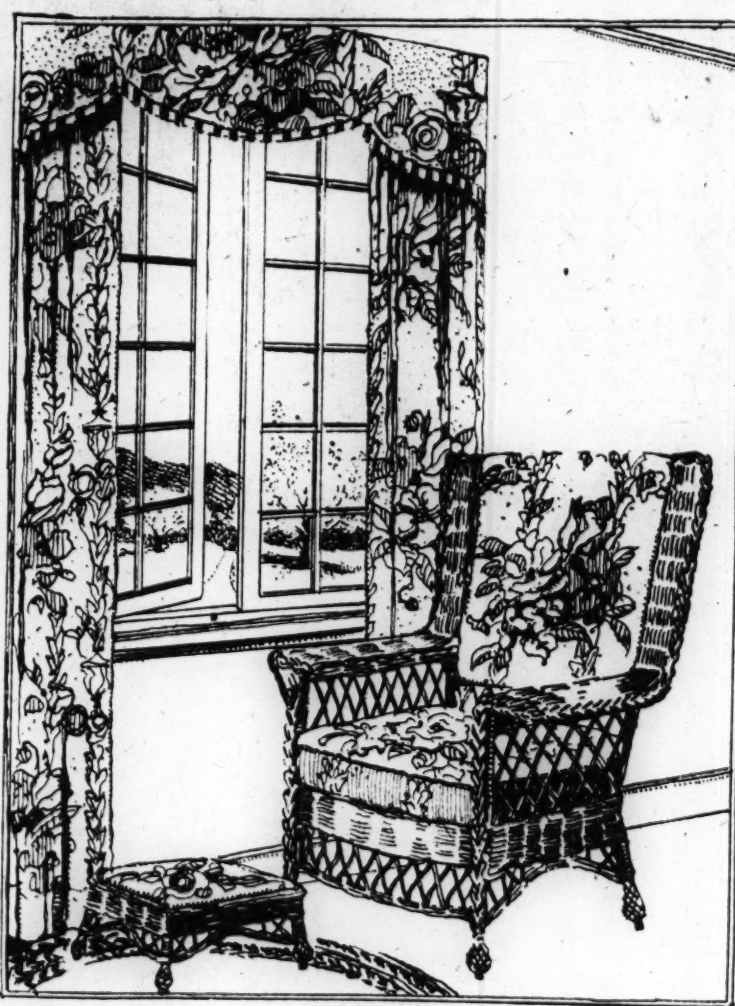
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MEDFORD—Stevens Stearns Motor Car Co., 25-27 Salem St.
MALDEN—Ferry St. Garage, Ferry St., at Eastern Ave.
MELROSE—Smith Bros. Garage, 467-469 Main St.
QUINCY—Quincy Overland Co., 58 Washington St.
ROXBURY—Magnet Motor Car Co., 14 Walnut Ave.
ROSLINDALE—Roslindale Overland Co., 26 Belgrade Ave.
SOMERVILLE—Stevens Stearns Motor Car Co., Inc., 783 Highland Ave.
WALTHAM—Mellon Motor Sales, 14 Pine St.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Motor Car Co., 21 St. Auburn St.
WEST NEWTON—C. L. Dutton, 979-981 Watertown St.
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INTO THE HOME

Spring is in the air and every home thrills to freshen up in honor of the joyous season.

For those planning improved interiors or about to occupy new homes, the service of Paine decorators is available without charge. They will suggest color harmonies, advise in the selection of styles and materials, relieve of many details.

Original plans will be presented or your own ideas carried out.

Drapery, upholstery, wood-working and finishing shops on the premises give advantages of economy and dispatch. Immense stocks afford widest choice and the smallest order receives careful individual attention.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces A Free Lecture on

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Monday Evening, March 9

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Great Improvements Noted in All Models of 1925

Engine, Accessories, Fittings, Tires, Radiators, Upholstery, All Attract Attention—New Lines and New Designs Plentiful

For the person who is "looking for something new," this year's automobile show will more than fill his expectations. Modernity is the real feature of the exhibition. From engine to the tiniest accessory, great advancement has been made. Even a change in the color plans are noticeable.

Instead of a prevalence of delicate pastel shades, such as were used a few years ago, with nothing to relieve them, the present style is a two-tone color scheme, each color separate in tone, yet with practically the same value.

The prevailing design for bodies this year is distinctly streamline. From the front of the hood to the rear of the body, the molding is run which divides the upper and lower portion of the body just enough to take away unnecessary roundness. While the ground color above and below the line is almost invariably the same, the tones are either lighter above and darker below, or darker above and lighter below, both being in perfect harmony. The effect is most pleasing and takes away from that dull sameness which has been observable in quantity production. The pyroxylin finish for bodies has been adopted by most of the large automobile manufacturers. The old style painting and varnishing methods have been almost entirely superseded by this new process. In a way this is one of the most revolutionary developments ever made in the history of the motor industry.

Change in Radiators

As a general rule the cars for this year are somewhat similar in design. The most common style is a radiator with corners which carries the molding line of the hood and body. This effect is after the plan of the European custom jobs made in France and Italy. The sharp or semi-sharp radiator and hood are shown on almost all the new cars. When the radiator is rounded, the general style is to set a molding on the side to set a streamline effect. All the manufacturers are seeking speedy body lines, with comfort worked into the plan of construction at no sacrifice of grace.

Cars are getting lower every year. This is in line with the policy of lowering the cushions so as to obtain the maximum of comfort under all conditions. The most satisfactory job in a closed vehicle for 1925 seems to be a long wheelbase with a low set body, and deep roomy cushions. The prevailing fashion heretofore has been to set a closed job, much higher than an open one, due to the closeness of construction. Balloon tires have made clearance space absolutely necessary, which means wider fenders, lower bodies, with a throw back on the body to set the steering wheel nearer the point of vision on the road.

Closed cars in all the various types predominate this year. Open jobs have been replaced with the coaches, which are due to have a very big year. They are just roomy enough to carry five people comfortably, and have all the style and comfort of the sedan without being priced so high.

One-piece windshields are almost universal on both open and closed jobs for 1925. These work on several principles, some opening automatically with a rotator, others setting out on inclined rails in fair weather, while the majority are dependent on standard style ventilator in cowl.

New Windshields

A custom job, built after French and Belgian design, shows a hinged windshield, set obliquely on side rails at an angle sharp enough to control the weather conditions, yet in no way in the driving focus. Inside these rails are rounded glass panels, which give a perfect view in both side directions and also control the road in front. Automatic wipers keep the glass clear at all times.

Another car has a diagonally built windshield, with the post in the center and the side glass built back to the body in either direction. This is an attempt to do away with the side posts which are the cause of so much driving annoyance. Straight ahead the post would seem to be in the way, but inasmuch as most drivers keep the window open on the left, the road vision is not obscured.

Radiators this year are more elaborate in design than ever before. Cut-out effects make them distinctively individual. Instead of the radiator being the last thought in the mind of the designer, jobs this year have kept the radiator foremost at all times. Nameplates and monograms are set-up so as to accentuate the name of the car on the road. Color backgrounds for the nameplates are more numerous on the 1925 models than in any other year. Most of the radiator shells are either aluminum or nickel plated. Aluminum is being used for exterior refinements, following European practice.

Leather upholstery has been almost universally replaced by fabric on closed cars. Mohair or velvet in solid color, and quiet patterns are used as a general rule, with some cars using a combination of Bedford cord and cloth. In open cars Spanish leather is still the most acceptable covering, as it resists the weather and keeps its shape better than anything else now standard.

Luxurious Fittings

Some of the imported cars are showing exceedingly luxurious fittings in their closed models. One car in particular is finished in gray with a blue stripe. Silver mirrors, and other luxuries complete the interior scheme. A quick glance and one would think of a French salon, so similar is the plan of color and settings.

In other years ornaments of different woods and metals seemed to be an afterthought on the part of the body makers. This year everything from the watch on the dashboard to the trunk rack follows the lines of the car itself and blends with the complete picture. Nothing detaches itself from the rest of the vehicle, but all the different refinements fit into the general scheme of construction.

Sedan bodies are the most prominent this year. They seem to have caught the popular fancy all over the country, being roomy enough to carry either five or seven passengers comfortably, with enough style to fill the most particular requirements. With balloon tires, disk wheels and trunk rack behind, nothing can quite compete with them for looks.

Sport Models Attractive

As usual sport models command attention in any company. They have an individuality all their own. The most common type for 1925 shows a single seater for two persons, with a dickey seat in the rear which is concealed when not in use. Under the front seat, with an individual door on the side of the body, is a compartment for golf sticks and luggage. In some cars a light automatically appears when the door opens, thus keeping the interior of the compartment clear to the vision.

Disk wheels are almost in universal use by medium-priced cars and sport models. These are made of wood in the natural colors, aluminum and steel. Where the body color is matched in the wheels, the effect is most pleasing. An outgrowth of the solid disk wheels is the perforated style, with the aluminum center and the hub spokes, narrow at the base and much wider at the point of contact with the rim. Another style is solid aluminum with cut-outs parallel with the rim all the way around.

Many of the higher priced cars are using wooden spokes as part of their regular equipment, only using disk wheels when specified by the customer. Except on certain European models, wire wheels seem to be a thing of the past, not being able to stand up under American road tests.

On account of the almost universal use of balloon tires which call for a certain amount of accurate steering beyond the requirements of ordinary tires, steering posts have been set in a ball bearing bed which reacts instantly to the driver. This post is placed so that the wheel comes very close to the windshield, thus giving the driver more leg room under the hood. He is also enabled to feel out the road quicker, by being nearer the driving point of contact. Sometimes a small car can cut in on a large vehicle, and get away without being noticed, but where the vision is clear all along the line, the car which belongs to the road holds the right of way without confusion.

Eight and Sixes

Many of the medium priced cars are showing "eight in line" models which seem to be in for a good year. In Europe engines with eight cylinders in line, have proven themselves to be practical, but up to now certain American manufacturers have been hesitant about adopting them for general use. This year, however, most of the models for 1925 in the \$1000-\$2500 class are showing a very complete line of eights.

Sixes still have the call in the luxury class cars. Over a period of years they have proven themselves right for this particular trade, and manufacturers see no reason for making a change, until customers demand it. Four's are popular only in the lower priced cars for 1925, being powerful enough for ordinary requirements.

Realizing that women are becoming more and more proficient every day at driving automobiles, manufacturers have designed their cars this year with the thought in mind that the refinements of yesterday are absolute necessities today. For instance, the multiplicity of levers, buttons, cranks and other mysterious wheels and accessories, which took up good driving space, have been almost entirely eliminated. One glance at the gauge and the oil pressure is read instantly. If it is low, step on a button, and the chassis is lubricated almost instantly.

Just Press a Button

Press a button, and the whole car is brilliantly illuminated. The engine does everything but talk to the driver, and if it is not functioning perfectly, the reaction is felt without climbing down under the car to find out where the trouble is located. The engine itself is built so simply that each part can be reached from the outside by merely lifting the hood.

The novelty in windshields is made in one piece with a double hinge along the top edge, which allows it to be raised vertically a short distance and then to be tilted outward. The vertical movement uncovers a ventilating slot across the base. Two eccentrically mounted levers, one at each side, furnish the means of moving the wind shield.

Most of the cars have four doors, two on each side. Some, however, use only two doors, set into a sport model body, with room for five passengers. The four-door idea is most practical for everyday use, and no doubt will be very popular in the medium priced class, which forms the bulk of the American business. The body built set low and far back from the front of the car absolute ease of driving is insured.

By placing the radiator cover, which is used in the winter to protect the engine from the cold, over the radiator and engine hood, the hose can be used as liberally as desired without endangering the electrical system or the carburetor.

UNDERPRODUCTION OF CARS PREDICTED

An underproduction of automobiles this spring is predicted by John N. Willits, president of the Willits-Overland Company, who has expressed the opinion that the cautious manufacturing policies will result in a situation where there will not be sufficient cars to meet the spring demand. In 1922 and again in 1923,

there was a shortage of automobiles at this period of the year. Manufacturers in 1924 determined that this would not occur again, it is explained, and hence built up too large a surplus of cars which brought out generally unsatisfactory conditions in the automobile industry last year. According to Mr. Willits, at the present time inventories at virtually all motorcar factories are low and the stocks in dealers' hands scant. He believes that within a few weeks the public will be seeking more automobiles than will be available.

OPERATING GARAGE OWNERS ORGANIZING

Improved Service and Protection of Public Purposed

Operating garage owners of Boston and vicinity are organizing for the purpose of improving garage conditions and operation and protecting the automobile public. The new organization will be known as the Metropolitan Garage Association. A large number of the responsible garages in Metropolitan Boston have already signed preliminary organization cards, and it is expected that the majority of the reliable garages in eastern Massachusetts will be enrolled on the books of the association at its first annual meeting, which will be held at Hotel Lenox next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Among the sponsors for the new organization are: Col. George W. Bunnell, Corey Hill Garage; Glenn S. Whitman, Charles Street Garage; D. H. Palmer, Taylor-Palmer Garage; Frank R. Ring, Edwin Adams Garage; W. P. Bontell, Talbot Avenue Garage; Harry Marvel, Longwood Garage; J. A. Levin, Homestead Garage; J. S. Rozen, Lenox Garage; H. Ross Maddocks, Commonwealth Motor Mart; David Wolfson, Elreia Garage; Charles Noll, Verdale Garage; Charles N. Durgin, Durgin's Garage; H. W. Orr, Newtonville Garage; Harry Smith, Grove Hall Motor Mart; William H. Young, Young's Garage; C. B. Yule, Yule's Wollaston Garage; P. W. O'Rourke, Owen's Garage; D. J. Walton, Walton's Garage; Carl A. Lillemo, Kenmore Garage, and many others prominent in the garage business. Day Baker has been appointed legislative counsel and secretary.

AMERICA HAS 90 P. C. OF CARS Statistics now show that there are more than 17,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States, which is approximately 90 per cent of all the motor vehicles of the world. It is estimated that there were 3,600,000 automobiles manufactured last year, and that the Ford Motor Car Company made 1,800,000 of this number.

MOTOR BUSES GAINING FAVOR IN RAIL SERVICE

Big Savings Effectuated in Supplanting of Trains on Many Local Lines

There are approximately 50,000 motorbuses in use in the United States. During the last year more than 12,000 were placed in service. The increasing use of this form of transportation by railroads, both steam and electric, has been a very important factor in the rapid development of this industry.

At the first of the year approximately 200 electric lines were using nearly 3000 motorbuses to supplement mail service, an increase of 150 per cent as compared with the number of omnibuses operated by electric roads 12 months before. The Pennsylvania Railroad uses many trucks and motorbuses on short lines all over the system. The New York Central has been increasing its truck and omnibus fleets monthly.

In Massachusetts the Eastern Massachusetts Railway operates motorbuses on short and long hauls. From Boston to Lowell one of the overland omnibuses is operating every day, and other parts of the system are being covered in like manner. The Boston & Maine Railroad is the latest convert. During the late summer of 1924, this line replaced a train on its short line between South Ashburnham and Ashburnham, Mass., with a motorbus, which has proven itself profitable. Surveys are now making to determine the practicality of extending the motor system.

More than 500 motorbuses transport tourists through the national parks in the west. In Florida nearly 50 bring prospective buyers of real estate to and from the developments. Factories throughout the country are using omnibuses to carry their employees to and from work. In many cases where it was necessary to build plants in places where living conditions are not of the best, the employees may now locate their homes far enough away to make for comfort.

All through the west interurban buses are operating. From Seattle in every direction big cars capable of seating as many as 50 people at one time, operate very successfully. Down through California and along the southern route they are constantly moving passengers from city to city. In the east motorbuses are on schedule between the principal cities from Buffalo down to Miami. Some are capable of very high

speed. All are very comfortable, being cushioned with low pressure tires.

So many types of buses are coming on the market it is hard to know which is the most practical. One of the latest is the Reo sedan bus, which has three compartments, the first or front one for the driver, and the second and third for passengers.

The second compartment has seats built along the sides of the car facing one another, somewhat on the style of the seats on the limited cross-country train. Thus passengers may play games while speeding along the highway. Flush dome lights are used for lighting the interior, thus insuring perfect illumination at any time.

AWARDS FOR SAFE DRIVING PROVIDED

Taxi Company Offers Prizes for Best Monthly Records

Inauguration of the "Checker Gold Star Driving Plan," by which operators with perfect driving records will be rewarded, was announced today by Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker Taxicab Company. The details of this project will be handled through a new department established to bring about increasingly careful driving on the part of the company's drivers, and to protect the patrons of this service. J. R. Clair has been placed in charge of this work. Mr. Sawyer outlined the Gold Star plan as follows:

"We have divided our organization of 500 drivers into groups of 10 men, each group being supervised by a Gold Star driver or captain. The plan is operated on a monthly basis. The 10 men having the highest standing at the end of each month are rewarded on a generous cash basis. The standing of the teams is figured on the basis of perfect driving. All infractions of traffic regulations and safe driving rules are also counted against the teams.

"We are out for a record of miles of perfect driving. We expect to make it with flying colors. As a quasi-municipal corporation we feel that our first duty is to our passengers. One of our duties is the giving of safe transportation. After all, a real safety campaign is a process of morale building and education. We've got the men—and we're giving them the education. "Another angle at which we will work is the co-operation of the public. Without this our campaign would not be complete. We feel that it is almost as much our duty to educate the jay-walker and careless pedestrian as it is to educate our drivers."



Why there are more than a million Buicks



There would not be more than a million Buicks in active use today if Buick had not, through the years, produced a motor car of unvarying and superior quality. In every detail, every Buick is an example of how well a motor car can be built.

NOYES BUICK COMPANY

New England Distributor

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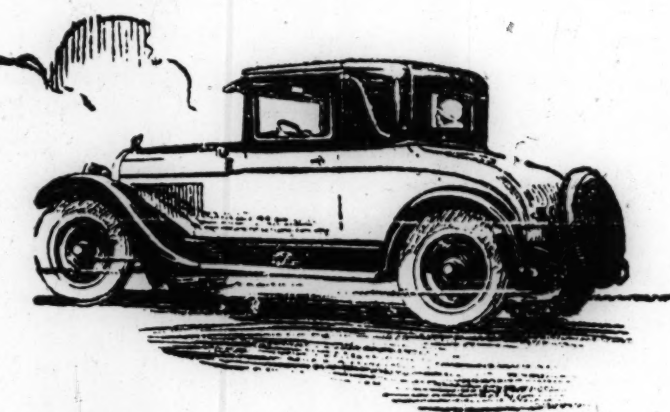


WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



\$500,000,000

A year ago the Chrysler Six awoke America to the knowledge that a new school of motor car engineering and performance had arrived. The public clamored for this car—which brings new advantages you see and feel and experience—and Chrysler was swept into the most sensationally complete success a motor car has ever achieved in its first year. 32,000 Chrysler cars were built and shipped in Chrysler's first year. The public in the same period eagerly paid over Fifty Million Dollars for the kind of motoring only the Chrysler can give—and still the demand was not satisfied.



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CHRYSLER SIX

OVERPRODUCTION, NOT SHORTAGE, CALLED OIL INDUSTRY PROBLEM

Speaker at Western Refiners' Convention, After World Tour, Favors Period of Conservation—Says Factor of Speculation Must Be Eliminated

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7 (Special)—The influence of the Mid-Continent field is paramount in the oil business of the United States and no unusual effort by refiners of this field will be necessary to meet the gasoline demands of the present year, Richard Airey, president of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd., New York, said at the closing session here of the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association.

A survey of world conditions in the production of oil was made by Mr. Airey, who recently has returned from Europe and the Orient. The Mid-Continent field, embraced in the membership of the western association, now furnishes 62.5 per cent of the total oil production of the United States, he said. Production of the field last year amounted to 5,300,000 gallons, while the refining capacity of the world is in the Mid-Continent field.

Plenty of "Gas" Asserted
There was no hint of a shortage of gasoline in the survey presented by Mr. Airey. A warning, in fact, was issued by both Mr. Airey and by P. A. Pieltstick, president of the association, that the chief danger, so far as the petroleum industry was concerned, was overproduction. Mr. Pieltstick said:

"Overproduction in our industry is our worst enemy. We ended the consuming season of 1924 with stocks considerably lower than in 1923, and thereby benefited the entire industry. We trust the industry will profit by its previous mistakes and will realize the danger signals approaching. We can make this year just what we want it to be. We can create another condition parallel to last summer and the mid-summer previous, or we can head the warning, study statistics and make it both a period of conservation and one for which we cannot be criticized either by our associates, our stockholders or our partners."

"Keep Business Within Bounds"
Administering the western refiners to keep their business "well within bounds and all will be well," Mr. Airey declared these refiners were the "bellwether of the trade."

He added, "With a reasonable stabilization of the curve of output of refinery products with the curve of consumption, and not until then, will we eliminate from the business much of the gamble, speculation, and disappointment which have been the lot of the western refiner in the past."

The importance of the export market and its effect on the oil situation in general have been exaggerated, Mr. Airey said.

Minimizes Effects of Exports
"Last year 1,218,000,000 gallons of gasoline were exported from the United States, while our production in December was 795,000,000. Thus on the basis of the December production a whole year's export is only equivalent to the refining output for about 50 days, or one day's production in each week is sufficient for the foreign market."

Conditions in Russia are improving, and there has been rapid development of the Persian oil fields. Products of that field now are firmly established in the European market. Another large source of supply for the European market comes from the Rumanian fields.

"South America recently has been very active in the last year, and its production of 9,000,000 barrels is more than double that of the previous year. Peruvian fields also have shown an increase, and drilling is continuing in Colombia. The influence of imports in the United States cannot be ignored by the western refiner."

Gasoline Production Gains; Crude Price Rise Reported
WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gasoline production in United States during January totaled 831,652,370 gallons, Department of Interior announces. Domestic gasoline demand amounted to 599,784,569 gallons, daily average of 19,350,000 and a decrease of 9.3 per cent from December. Stocks of gasoline on Jan. 31 showed an increase of 150,000,000 gallons during the month, there being 1,330,235,880 gallons on hand at refineries. These

provides that the executive council and cities and towns may buy and sell gasoline on a basis of actual cost plus actual expense of handling. Money for this purpose would be appropriated for the state executive council and funds for purchase and sale of gasoline could be appropriated by resolution of city councils.

Federal Control Proposed
LANSING, Mich., March 5 (Special Correspondence)—Resolutions asking that distribution and entire control of gasoline be put under control of the Federal Government are before the Resolutions Committee of the House of the Michigan Legislature. They were introduced by William DeBoer, Representative from Grand Rapids. He insists that he will press for action.

RELIGIOUS CENTER FOR ENSLEY, ALA.

Kiwanians Erect Building for Children's Training

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2 (Special Correspondence)—To provide a place for co-operative religious activities among high school children of all of the Christian denominations, the Kiwanis Club of Ensley, a suburb of Birmingham, has just completed the erection of a building which is to be used in connection with the Ensley High School for purposes of religious education. The building will be at the disposal of all Christian denominations, sects and groups.

The money for this building was subscribed by the members of the Kiwanis Club within five months after the speech proposing it was made. A site adjacent to the high school was bought at a substantial reduction in price and the building was erected by an Ensley firm of contractors without profit to themselves. Full co-operation was shown by all who were interested in making it available to the children of the neighborhood. It was said to be the only building of its kind in the South.

MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA COMPLETELY TIED UP AS RESULT OF STRIKE

SYDNEY, N. S., March 7.—A complete tie-up of coal mines in Nova Scotia has resulted from the strike called at 11 o'clock last night, of members of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America. Cape Breton, with 6000 men idle, was the center of the strike area. The union has 12,000 members, and it was said that, counting those who had been idle because of colliery shut-downs, not a man was working today.

Officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation, which owns the collieries, were manning the pumps today, in a desperate effort to prevent flooding of the mines and the permanent destruction of properties that would result. It was announced that the corporation had decided to permit several of the collieries to be flooded and would not attempt to reopen them at the end of the strike. No reason for this decision was given.

The strike arose from the failure to negotiate a new wage contract at the expiration of one that expired in January. It was aggravated by charges that some of the union workers were victims of a virtual lockout when the Steel Corporation recently ceased operations at several collieries.

Just before the strike order was issued by the union's executive committee, the corporation suspended the issuance of credit to union members at company stores. It was said that the action became necessary because miners' accounts on its books had reached a total of \$180,000.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
DURING the months when outdoor sports seemed to interfere with Sunday school attendance, a teacher determined to write all pupils of the class known to be in the city and request better attendance. This was accordingly done one Friday evening and the five letters taken to the branch post office Saturday morning.

The clerk at the window was informed that these letters should reach their destinations that day, and it was desired that he point out any doubtful deliveries in order that special delivery stamps might be supplied to insure delivery. Considering each letter carefully, the clerk finally recommended one special delivery stamp, whereupon same was purchased and affixed.

Sunday morning recorded a full class of five smiling faces. Two pupils commented on their special delivery letters and opening their Bibles displayed them much to the surprise of the teacher. Further inquiry disclosed that each letter had arrived by special delivery. There was only one solution, the postal clerk must have done it, and the thoughtfulness and generosity of this clerk was happily discussed to point out a lesson to the pupils.

The teacher, as soon as it was possible, visited the branch post office to thank and reimburse the clerk. Not remembering the face, the teacher inquired at the same window and explained what had happened regarding the letters.

"Yes," said the clerk, "I put on four extra special stamps because I had told you four of the letters were sure to be delivered that day, forgetting that it was Saturday. This made the matter doubtful, and you had already gone out the door."

Was ever 40 cents more cheerfully paid? Could any other instance have better illustrated unselfish consideration for a total stranger, on the part of a postal official? Who can measure the full fruitage of the lesson this incident supplied five boys and girls?

Omaha, Neb.
Special Correspondence
A REMARKABLE example of devotion to two robins is told by Joseph B. Hummel, park commissioner.

Two robins have remained in Elmwood Park all winter while their fellows are absent in the south. One of them has a wing which prevents it from flying with usual facility. The other robin is its constant

companion, helping it to find food and remaining close by at all times in a state of chivalrous solicitude. Charles Loftman, caretaker of the park, feeds the pair daily with bread crumbs and grain.

"I saw this bird with the defective wing in the park last summer," said Mr. Hummel. "I observed that it was jumping across the lawn in an unusual manner. I presume it was unable to make the usual flight to the south and its mate remained behind with it to endure the winter's cold and cheer the other through the chilly days."

"The devotion of that bird is a pretty little story to me; the example ought to be followed by human beings who could often be more considerate of each other in hours of need."

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
ENFORCED idleness is no boon to an energetic man who has the gift of teaching. William A. Hadley, for many years an educator in this city, and for 16 years a member of the Lake View High School faculty, has this profession because of blindness. Then then seemed little for one in his position to do—but the very situation gave him an idea.

What was needed was a correspondence school for the adult blind, that they might continue their studies. As a teacher he knew well how such a school might be conducted. He told his plan to friends in Winnetka, who offered to finance the undertaking.

A brief advertisement of the proposed correspondence courses in braille brought many replies. At the present, 375 students are enrolled and Mr. Hadley is now conducting 24 courses in subjects including grammar, English literature, history, typewriting, philosophy and short-story writing. Pupils carry on their studies by the aid of sheets in braille which Mr. Hadley typewrites and sends to them. They write their exercises either on their braille typewriters or in the regular way, and send them to the school for corrections and criticisms.

Mr. Hadley is assisted by a secretary and an English teacher. His friends in Winnetka still meet the expenses of the school, about \$10,000 annually. Mr. Hadley says his only wish is that he may extend the opportunity to more people.

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
FOR rescuing six dogs from under the ice in Woodlands Lake, Westchester County, New York, on Feb. 29, at unusual risk, the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been awarded

Mrs. Marquita Whitehouse Donnet of Irvington-on-Hudson.

The rescuer of the animals was immersed for 20 minutes in the icy water during her brave struggle to bring the dogs ashore.

While passing Woodlands Lake, Mrs. Donnet saw the dogs suddenly dash across the melting ice. Almost in the center of the lake the ice gave way under their weight, the animals being thrown into the water. In their struggles to escape, the hole in the ice was enlarged but they were unable to extricate themselves until Mrs. Donnet managed with great difficulty to reach them.

Frederick Trevor Hill, owner of the dogs, made the presentation of the medal to its recipient, who modestly disclaimed having performed any extraordinary act. "I think dogs are not appreciated enough," she said.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The possibility of Canadian tariff retaliation against the United States, if the latter imposes a prohibitive tariff against Canadian agricultural products, was suggested yesterday by the Acting Minister of Finance, J. A. Robb. Speaking to a delegation from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, he said: "If the Americans put a prohibitive tariff against our agricultural products why shouldn't we put up a tariff against some of their products? The Government needs to have some club to handle these fellows."

"You speak of going down to the United States with a club," said a delegate. "Why not go down with a smile?" You might get better results."

"That is a matter of opinion," Mr. Robb replied. Mr. Robb defended the Government plan of subsidizing the Petersen line steamships, to extend Canadian commerce, because, he said, the ships of the Canadian Government merchant marine were not big enough for ocean commerce.

JAVA EXPORTS WHEAT
By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, March 7.—A consignment of 10 tons of wheat grown in Java has arrived in Holland, this being the first shipping of any considerable quantity of wheat suitable for bread which ever reached this country's shores from an East Indian dependency.

EST. 1895
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MAKERS OF MEN'S CLOTHES
BOSTON

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
Arrival of our importations including many outstanding weaves and patterns in English Worsteds, Flannels and Tweeds.

Select importations from Scotland and Ireland suitable for business and sport usage.

Impressive Sport Suits and Spring Topcoats
Custom Suits from \$85 to \$95
Custom Topcoats, \$35 to \$90

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IMPORTING TAILORS
Sargent Building, 2nd Floor
45 Bromfield Street, Boston

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A Separate Store in a Separate Building
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER
Jordan Marsh Company

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TEACHING WAGE RISES PENDING
Chicago's Proposed Schedules Especially Affect Service Differential
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 7.—Chicago public school teachers and executives stand to receive salary increases aggregating \$1,800,000, if adoption follows recommendations made by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools and last year's president of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The finance committee of the Chicago Board of Education already has informally approved the proposed new schedules.

No tax increase is counted on to carry through the general increase of salaries. So large is Chicago's public school system that by the enlargement of classes to a moderate degree and consequent elimination of the necessity of employing any new teachers this year, the board expects to make up the amount needed for the rise, according to information given in an interview by school authorities.

Elementary school teachers would receive the bulk of the salary advance. A noteworthy feature is the cut called for in a number of schedules covering early years of service. Mr. McAndrew and his committee felt, it is indicated in their report, that length of service should be more adequately rewarded and that in some of the 17 schedules the remuneration of the first few years might be advantageously reduced. In no case, however, will present incumbents have their wages reduced.

The schedule recommended for elementary teachers starts with \$1500, the same as at present, for the first year; second year, \$1550, a

decrease of \$75 from the present \$1625; third year, \$1600, a decrease of \$150 from the present \$1750; fourth year, \$1800, decrease of \$75 from present \$1875; fifth year, \$2000, same as today; sixth year, \$2250, an advance of \$125 above the present \$2125 and climbs in the ninth year to \$3000, an advance of \$500 as compared with the present \$2500; and in the tenth year to \$3250, a rise of \$750 above the present \$2500.

High school teachers with a general certificate start with \$2000 as at present, find reductions in second, third, fourth, and fifth years, but in their tenth year get \$2850, instead of \$2600, and in their tenth year \$4700 instead of \$3800.

Elementary school principals start under Mr. McAndrew's proposals with \$4000 in place of \$3000, as now, and in their tenth year get \$6250, instead of \$4800. Senior high school principals now getting \$4300 in their first year would be paid \$6000 to start, and in their eighth year receive \$7500, instead of \$5700. District superintendents now paid \$6500 for a 10-month year, would be advanced to \$8000 for 12 months.

Mr. McAndrew said the Board of Education had spent \$37,914,000 for educational purposes in 1923-24.

HUGHES NOW COUNSEL IN \$18,000,000 SUIT
NEW YORK, March 7.—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, has been appointed by Judge Knox to succeed F. Henry Lacombe, as special counsel to Francis G. Caffey, receiver of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Hughes will continue the prosecution of the suit commenced by Mr. Lacombe on behalf of the receiver to recover from the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, Galen L. Stone and other directors about \$18,000,000, most of which the receiver claims was unlawfully taken from the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company and turned over to the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Company.

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

New Striped or Plain Tub Silks
\$3.00 yd.

32 inches wide.
Think of striped tub silks being among the "best sellers" in February and March! The colors are so fascinating, so full of promise for the good times of Spring and Summer—who can resist buying them on sight?

You may match the colored grounds in the striped silks to plain weaves for ensemble dresses.

Three-Piece Costume Suits for Women

We have made special preparation on Costume Suits, both in self colors and combination colors, with linings of the coats to match the dresses.

Materials are Twill-Bloom, Charmeen, Poplin and Ottoman Silks. Kashmir Sport Fabrics in natural, tans and grays. Other colors, plain Navy, Navy with combinations, Black, Beige, Tiger-eye, Lanvin Green, French Blue.

An assortment of particular interest at \$95, \$110, \$125, \$158
Other models up to \$295

French Metal Bead Bags
The finest assortment we have ever shown

We know of no manufacturer who makes better bags than these or such a fine assortment of attractive colorings as those we now offer. We had first choice of the new designs and colors and at prices that enabled us to buy the largest assortment of bags of this grade that we have ever shown. The prices at which we offer them are far below the usual prices for bags of equal quality.

Large and medium sizes, with metal frames, in the desired long shapes. \$40 to \$65
Drawstring styles, various sizes, attractively combining the newest colorings. \$25 to \$65
Envelope styles, new designs and colorings. \$18.50, \$20
Also a large assortment of small beaded purses, \$3 and \$5.50

R.H. STEARNS CO
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FIFTH AVE. at FORTY-SETH ST.
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Send FOR OUR Spring Catalogue

Smart Spring Styles
Dix-Make Day Dresses

THE new modes featured by Dix are really different. Such smart lines, such artistic novelty effects! Send for the new Dix booklet and make your selection. Remember that Dix quality has been maintained for over a quarter of a century!

Model 739 illustrated.

JUST the refined frock to slip into quickly when the unexpected caller comes! Its opening extends from modified V neck to waist. Dainty Ecru embroidery forms charming collar and cuffs and patch pocket trimming. Colors: Combination checks—Blue and Black, Yellow and Black, Green \$6.00 and Red. Sizes: 36 to 46.

Mail orders will be promptly filled.

Send for new catalogue No. 122

HENRY A. DIX & SONS CORPORATION
141 Madison Ave.
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For Foot-Free Children

School shoes—play shoes, shoes to comfort romping, rollicking feet—should be Coward Shoes, and the reasons why are obvious.

The scientific construction of Coward Children's Shoes permits the natural development of growing feet. They are nature-shaped, their soles flexible, the leathers pliant and the uppers specially cut to give helpful support.

Due to their trim appearance, boys and girls like to wear Coward Shoes. And parents enjoy buying Coward's once they know how long they wear.

The Coward Shoe

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
270 Greenwich Street, New York City
(Near Warren St.)

Snappy Styles in
STETSONS
for Snappy March Days and Other Days Following

THERE is a "finish" to Stetson Shoes that is built into them by artisans skilled in fine shoemaking—a sort of unostentatious knack of creating the very model that you've been hunting for. Comfortable, serviceable and extremely smart—this tan Norwegian grain leather oxford, with soft toe and rubber heel—is an unusual value at

12.00

Other Stetson Shoes 10.00 and 13.50
Other Spring Oxfords 5.00 to 15.00

THE MEN'S STORE OF NEW ENGLAND

R.H. STEARNS CO
BOSTON

INFLUX OF JEWS TO MEXICO HEAVY IN LAST TWO YEARS

Many Germans and Italians Also Colonizing—Mexico City B'nai B'rith Bureau Aids Hebrew Immigrants in Finding Employment—No Discrimination

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—During the last two years Mexico has received many colonists indirectly as a result of its position as a half-way station for European immigrants trying to enter the United States.

It is estimated that more than 10,000 immigrants reach Mexico monthly, the majority of whom hope to cross the frontier into the United States. But as the American immigration law penalizes these immigrants by requiring them to reside two years in Mexico before they can be reckoned in the quota of the country from which they came originally, many of the new arrivals are settling in Mexico.

Every European nationality is included among these immigrants, but Germans, Italians and Jews from eastern Europe are in the majority.

Many Jews Arrive
The influx of Jews has been heavy during the last two years, several thousand arriving last year, and there are now Jewish communities in practically every city in the Republic.

It is estimated that within the next 10 years the Jewish population of Mexico City will number not fewer than 50,000. Other cities which attract Semites in large numbers are Monterrey, Torreon, Chihuahua, and Tampico.

Of the newcomers here, many have been waiting more than a year in European ports, hoping to cross over

to the United States, where the majority have relatives, and only came to Mexico as second choice. They are among the thousands who have been forced to flee from their native cities in Rumania, Lithuania, Poland, and other eastern European countries.

No Discrimination
Almost every trade is represented among the arrivals. Among them are mining and construction engineers, mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, electricians, weavers, photographers, tailors, shoemakers, printers, tanners, watchmakers, jewelers, lumbermen, cabinet-makers, etc. Practically all have obtained employment through the assistance of a local B'nai B'rith bureau, which was established last October. The director of the bureau, Dr. J. L. Weinberger, states that there has been no discrimination against his people, and that in some cases they have received preference over local laborers.

One group of about 150 intend to establish an agricultural colony, and is now soliciting financial assistance in the United States. Many of the immigrants are said to be taking out Mexican naturalization papers.

The Jewish colonists have received sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Mexican Government. It is recalled that President Calles welcomed them in his speeches and interviews last summer in New York, prior to his inauguration.

DAVIS WOULD END ILLEGAL ENTRIES

Secretary of Labor Reiterates His Indorsement of Enrollment Plan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—Revision and codification of the naturalization laws in order that the "foreigner may gain an intelligent understanding of American ideals, institutions and language," was urged by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in a speech before the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session here. He continued:

Today the alien, unfamiliar with American customs and usually unable even to speak our language, is left wholly to his own resources immediately on his arrival. It is small wonder that in some cases he falls a ready victim to those who would exploit him or those who would preach economic, social and political heresies subversive of every American tenet.

Unrest and dissatisfaction are born of ignorance, and we owe to America, and to the alien the duty of eliminating that ignorance. To do this I would provide for the annual enrollment of our alien population and through this enrollment I would provide the means of educating the alien in American customs, our language, our ideals and our institutions. This would be financed by the payment of a small fee by the alien, to be remitted if he is unable to pay.

There are 8,000,000 unnaturalized aliens in America that need such a program.

This enrollment plan would enable us to know the alien who is here in violation of the law, who has been smuggled into the country, or who is here to preach the downfall of law and order. Congress has provided \$1,000,000 for a border patrol to check smuggling, but I know that we could not entirely end the illicit traffic in aliens if we could use the whole army and navy and the combined police power of all the states. Through enrollment we would make smuggling useless, for we could deport every alien who failed to show that he had entered this country legally.

In speaking of industrial problems, Mr. Davis said that America is approaching the era of good will in industry, "when management and worker will realize that they are partners, jointly responsible and jointly benefiting." Education gradually is convincing both sides in industrial disputes that reason is superior to force, he said, predicting that ultimately every industrial dispute will be settled by representatives of both sides over the council table.

Lord Balfour Tells of American Gifts

Earl Points Out Benefits Exercised by Alumni in the United States

EDINBURGH, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Earl of Balfour, who is Chancellor of Edinburgh University, recently delivered an address to some thousands of graduates and undergraduates under the auspices of the University of Edinburgh Alumni Association. The meeting was really an inaugural one and was held to give an impetus to the movement, which is new to Scotland.

Lord Balfour pointed out that such an institution had the most admirable effects in the United States. He appealed to the Edinburgh graduates all over the world to join and give their support as an expression of gratitude to their alma mater. He said:

I envy, I confess, our friends on the other side of the Atlantic who appear to have an unlimited number of millions prepared to spend their millions, and let me parenthetically remark, that we on this side of the Atlantic owe great debts to such bodies as the Rockefeller Trust—who in the most enlightened, most impartial, and most liberal manner have come forward time after time to help the great cause of scientific research in the country which, however much they may have a regard for it, is, after all, not their own.

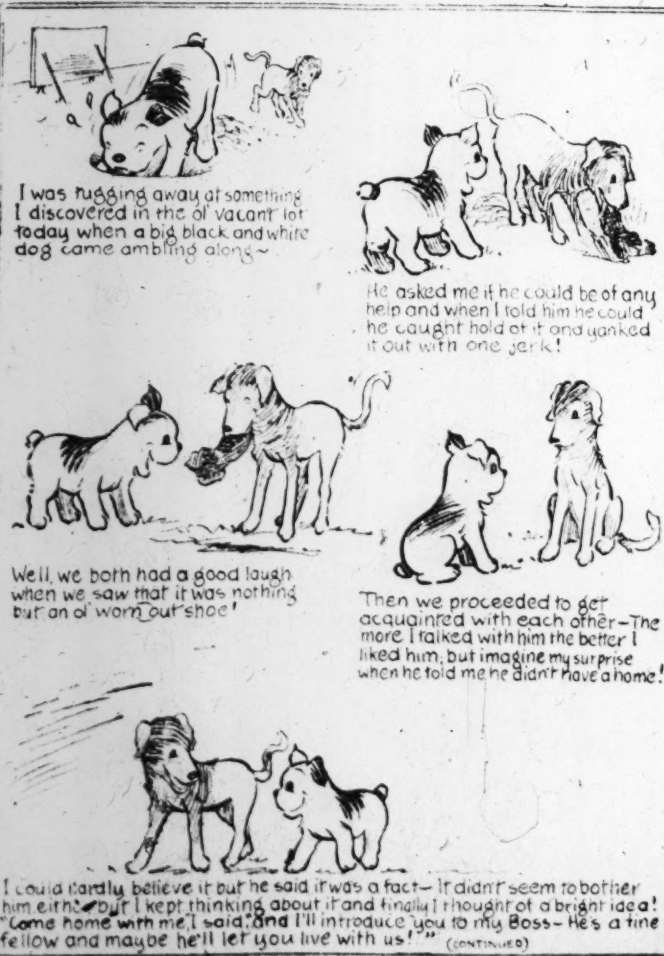
Let us be grateful to them. Let us be grateful also to those among our citizens, who, with not less liberality, not less public spirit, not less desire to see the best done with the money they had at their disposal, have come forward and helped Edinburgh University, as well as other universities in their hour of need.

DANES MAY MODIFY DISARMAMENT BILL

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—It now appears that the Radical Party of the Folketing will place before Parliament some rather sweeping amendments to the Government's disarmament measure.

These have been framed by the two Radical members of the Folketing committee at present considering the bill and they will very materially alter the nature of the bill as presented by the War Minister. Whether the latter thinks he can accept the Radical amendments remains to be seen, but should he do so the Folketing will pass the amended measure, which in the meantime will have lost much of its absolute disarmament nature.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location
Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Paris sends Costumes, Gowns and Hats

that brilliantly foretell the authentic new fashions

Color plays the leading role in the imported gowns and frocks, for Paris has launched a scintillating season

The collection including models from

Renée, Lanvin, Agnès, Lelong, Chanel, Worth, Prémét, Drecoll, Patou, Molyneux, Jenny

expresses in silhouette, color and detail the mode for Spring. And Wraps by many of these same famous designers smartly exemplify the styles Paris will wear this season

While leading Paris Milliners contribute a variety of Hats, each one typically French in its chic

Silks

Sponsored by the new mode

The still simple mode calls for interesting fabrics and silks answer the call with gorgeous colorings and striking designs.

The new prints are here in all their infinite variety while the tub silks have never been so lovely—especially smart for sports suits is Flanelle de Soie, a new fabric made in France for B. Altman & Co. exclusively.

Many new silks designed especially to interpret the evening mode are here in a variety of colors as well as white which continues as a favorite. And the vogue for ombré shades expresses itself in both satins and georgettes.

The crepes include Crepe de Chine, Flat Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Crepe Faille, Crepe Satin, Panier Crepe and Georgette Crepe.

First Floor

Frocks of Patou Rep

for Women and Misses

at the special price of \$78.00

Patou Rep—a woolen fabric sponsored by Jean Patou and favored by other leading creators—fashions these frocks in a manner smartly tailored. While circular flounces, jabots, long tight sleeves and collars that can be worn either high or low stamp the styles as being unmistakably new. Distinctly new in color, too—Rubellite, Bambino Blue, Wigwam, Beige and Red as well as Navy and Black.

Frocks like these are ideal for wear now under top coats and later on with fur pieces or scarfs

Sizes 14 to 18; Misses' Dress Salon, Third Floor.
Sizes 36 to 40; Women's Dress Salon, Third Floor.

Blouses from Paris

After the French vogue for the artistic, tunics and overblouses are daintily beaded and embroidered. And after their vogue for the more feminine tailleur, tailored models are exquisitely hand drawn. While all of these imports possess that indefinable chic that spells Paris.

Second Floor.

New Vogue Patterns
are now on sale in the Fifth Avenue section
of the Second Floor.

Woolens

from Famous Looms of Europe and America

This season brings more beautiful woolen fabrics than ever before, as the striking display in our dress fabrics section will so easily testify.

Many of these fabrics come from the looms of the foremost woolen manufacturers of the world—master craftsmen have woven into them their own delightful interpretation of pattern and coloring.

The woman interested in the newest colorings and weaves for sports and street clothes will appreciate these many beautiful fabrics.

Of special interest are the following:

The smart Kashmirs at \$5.75 to 7.85
Flannel in plaids and stripes at \$3.75 to 6.50
Plain Flannel, \$3.25 & 4.50

First Floor

BOSTON IS THIRD
IN IMPORT RANKValuation of Goods in 1924
Set at \$253,851,533 in
Report to Collector

That Boston ranks third in the value of imports among all the customs districts of the United States and sixth for valuation of combined imports and exports, was the assertion of Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector for this district, today. Basing his remarks on data gathered by the statisticians at the Custom House, Mr. Lufkin said that the sworn valuation of merchandise brought into this country during 1924 through the Massachusetts District was \$253,851,533, being exceeded by New York with \$1,689,987,712 and by Seattle with \$270,255,569.

The figures are particularly interesting to port officials, shipping interests and civic and commercial organizations, because of the recent compilation of tonnage figures by the Shipping Board, which showed Boston to be tenth in combined imports and exports, sixth in imports alone and eleventh in exports alone, based on data gathered for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1924. The customs officials have compiled the figures for the calendar year 1924, based entirely on valuation.

Exports from the Massachusetts district for 1924 were valued at \$57,352,648, putting this port in the eighth place, New York leading with \$1,657,655,331, and followed by Galveston, New Orleans, Michigan, Virginia, San Francisco, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia, Maryland, Georgia, Los Angeles, Duluth, Florida, St. Lawrence, Sabine and Oregon.

In both imports and exports, New

York led with \$3,347,684,043 for the year, followed by Galveston with \$2,097,997,033; New Orleans, \$617,664,223; Seattle, Wash., \$406,045,583; San Francisco \$320,132,131; Massachusetts, \$311,207,179, and Philadelphia, \$309,943,523.

BIG GAIN IN IMPORTS
OVER 1924 IS REPORTED

Imports continue to run considerably heavier than a year ago in the Massachusetts customs district. In February the imports were valued at \$36,447,578, upon which duties were paid amounting to \$4,101,556.02. In February, 1924, imports were valued at \$27,546,405, and duties paid were \$2,202,399.19. The heavier duties last year were one to a larger proportion of dutiable goods, and to the larger volume of wool of certain grades. In January, imports were valued at \$41,273,140, and duties amounted to \$5,426,282.08. In December, imports were valued at \$32,201,092, and duties were paid to the amount of \$3,879,220.54.

MAINE BILLBOARD
HEARING ANNOUNCED

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7 (Special).—Abolition of unsightly billboards and restrictions upon their general use in this State are to be discussed at a hearing on a measure relative to outdoor advertising to be held at the State House at 2 p. m. on March 11.

Women's organizations of the State are taking an active interest in the billboard abolition movement and expect to have a large delegation present. Governor Brewster has taken an active interest in the improvement of conditions along the highways of the State and is said to be in favor of the bill before the Legislature.

Progress in the Churches

While the population of the Nation has increased 60 per cent since 1891, the church membership of the Nation has increased 130 per cent, it was disclosed in the Christian Herald's annual census of religious statistics.

An aggregate net gain of 696,000 members was reported for the year, bringing the grand total of communicants to 46,142,210. The census shows that the number of ministers increased by 3740 during the year. The total number of ministers in 1924 was 213,229, compared with 209,459 in 1923.

The complete votes of the three Methodist bodies in Great Britain on the issue of union or reunion, a very heavy majority in each in favor of the merger. The combined body will be by far the largest non-conformist church in Great Britain.

It will have 4368 ministers, 37,697 lay preachers, 89,356 members and probationers in addition to adherents, 1,541,517 Sunday school scholars with 173,261 officers and teachers, 13,558 Sunday schools and 12,242 churches. Its property value is estimated at \$150,000,000, not counting its mission field holdings.

For the purpose of promoting international understanding and friendship, social evenings are held from time to time at Regent's Park College, London, when the students are "at home" to fellow students from overseas. At the last gathering 20 different countries were represented. Selections from Chinese, Burmese, African and Indian music were given.

A standard training school, to be conducted under the auspices of the Sunday school board of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to be held in Burlington March 8-14.

A Gospel Sign Mission has been formed in England to display sentences from the Bible upon scintillating and electric signs throughout the world. Texts are being displayed nightly in London and Glasgow and signs are working in Germany (Berlin, Leipzig and Frankfurt), Holland (Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague), Denmark (Copenhagen) and Sweden (Malmo) and others are about to be erected in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Paris and Tokyo.

The Rev. Bayard Dodge, president of the American University of Beirut, recently visited Boston in connection with the raising of the \$2,500,000 for the funds of the five American institutions of learning in the Near East, consisting of his own university, the Robert College and Constantinople Women's College, the American Sofia schools and international College at Smyrna. More than 3000 men and women representing 29 races and many faiths are enrolled at these schools.

Three of the most popular working-class leaders and advocates of social reform in Japan—Kogawa, Bunji and Sasaki—were Christians. They are demanding limitation of hours in factories, Sunday rest, sanitary reform and the protection of women and children.

A Schlensky
Have Your Spring Garments Cleaned, Repaired, Relined Now at Reduced Prices.
1066a Boylston Street, Boston
Tel. Back Bay 5472. Established 1906

TEXAS RANCH LAND
Foreclosure Sale
THE SAN ANTONIO LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Deposits Go on Interest
MARCH 16

FORD COMPANY SALARIES
DETROIT, March 7.—Ford Motor Company reports more than \$250,000,000 paid last year in salaries and bonuses. Two Detroit plants totaled \$172,820,145; other plants and branches \$77,532,476. Salaries and expenses of Lincoln Motor Company and other Ford organizations in this city totaled \$8,650,000.

Spring Opening
Imme Buell Arnold
FRENCH HAT SHOP
159A TREMONT STREET—BOSTON

MISS FILES
cordially invites you in to see the
ADVANCE SPRING MILLINERY
Second Floor
J. R. LIBBY CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

NEW FOOTWEAR \$8 Pr.
Included are two-tone and strapless pumps and new styles in cordovan in all the fashionable leathers and shades. A wide variety to choose from.
Porteous Mitchell & Braun Company
PORTLAND, MAINE

CHAPMAN NATIONAL BANK
Monument Square, Portland, Maine
COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
A BANK FOR EVERYBODY

RATE HEARING
AGAIN MARCH 30Remonstrants in Telephone
Case Allowed Time to
Prepare Answers

Two months' time has been granted by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission to the remonstrants to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's petition for higher rates for the purpose of preparing their case, and cross-examination of the witnesses put on by the company during the hearings that have been in progress since Feb. 9 will be begun on May 4.

In the meantime there will be but one hearing—March 30—at which time the telephone company will present a statistical exhibit now being prepared and at which time the commission also will hear George A. Albree, a stockholder of the company, on his contention that the company should cancel its present petition and apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates.

In fixing May 4 as the time for the opening of the remonstrants' case, the commission granted in full the request of E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, who also represents the mayors and selectmen of 157 cities and towns in the state. His argument that a considerable time was necessary for the adequate presentation of a case to which opposing counsel had devoted the best part of a year appeared to have considerable weight with the commission, even in the face of the representation by Ralph A. Stewart, counsel for the company, that such a long continuance would be a grave matter for the company.

Making the American Telephone & Telegraph Company a party to the case, a proceeding vigorously urged by Mr. Sullivan, appears unlikely. Following an executive session of the utilities board yesterday it was stated that the commission was not aware of any law authorizing it to require the American company to produce a party to the case or compel it to produce its books and papers in Massachusetts. It might become desirable to request an opportunity for the department to examine those books and papers in New York, he said, but that would depend much on the extent to which the company is prepared to furnish the commission with information.

Any information which counsel desired from the American company should be sought through the public utilities department and within the period allowed for preparation, said the commissioner.

SUMMER SCHOOL
FACULTY ANNOUNCED

DURHAM, N. H., March 7.—Seven specialists from other institutions will be added to the regular faculty of the summer school of the University of New Hampshire, which will hold its fourth session this year from June 29 to Aug. 7, according to an announcement of the Summer School Committee.

They are Homer E. Woodbridge, Ph.D., professor of English literature at Wesleyan University; William H. Burnham, Ph.D., professor of education at Clark University; Charles C. Batchelder, Ph.D., lecturer in Oriental history at New York University; J. Adams Puffer, A.B., S.T.B., author and lecturer on sociological problems; Lee T. Gray, A.B., headmaster of Portsmouth High School; Gaston L. Malet, M.O., professor of romance languages at Washington and Jefferson College; Leland W. Crafts, Ph.D., assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University.

DEAN'S MERIT LIST
GROWS AT HARVARD

Following the midyear examinations at Harvard College, 504 students were placed upon the dean's list, which consists of all men whose work is consistently of "B" average, and includes the first three groups of

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the rank list. This was an increase as compared with last year's total. The students on the dean's list are divided among the classes as follows: seniors, 139; juniors, 131; sophomores, 119; freshmen, 115. This is an increase, in the case of the sophomore and freshman classes over the corresponding classes last year, of approximately 2 and 3 per cent respectively.

Students on the dean's list are trusted by the dean with greater responsibility and discretion in the ordering of their college work in so far as this does not interfere with the collective interests of the classes or sections. When first established in 1905-06 the dean's list was open only to students who were candidates for distinction, but in 1923-24 the plan was extended to include all men in the first three groups of the rank list or, in other words, all students who attained a "B" average in their work.

DR. POUND INVOKES
LEGAL ADJUSTMENTHarvard Dean Emphasizes Re-
lation of Human Equation

Discussing law, and particularly criminal law, Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, told an audience at the Harvard Club last night that America ought to be able to make a more intelligent adjustment of the differences between the administration of criminal justice but that summary convictions and sterner penalties irrespective of the individual situations involved was not the way to do it. Criminal law, he said, as now administered does not give sufficient notice of the human equation.

"It is my impression," said the dean, "that what we must chiefly rely on is a thoroughgoing study of the whole problem in the light of its history. What we must do is exactly what we have done before in our history. We had the problem of constructing a common law for America and the problem in the light of law, out of the English law and law, it is a remarkably short time.

"Our problem today is more difficult. What we need is to get rid of the attitude of pessimism showing itself in the idea that there is nothing. If we have faith in the creative power that gave us our institutions for rural, pioneering America we can do just as much for the urban, industrial America of today."

HARVARD ANNOUNCES
VISITING LECTURERS

Among the visiting instructors in the Harvard Summer School of 1925 will be two eminent authorities in English, both of whom come from universities outside of the United States. Dr. William A. Craigie, of Oxford University, England, will give courses in the history of the English language. Dr. Craigie, who is editor in charge of the Oxford English Dictionary, is now coming to Chicago to undertake the preparation of a great dictionary, which will deal with the English language as written and spoken in America.

The other lecturer from outside the United States is Dr. Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., who will give courses in Shakespeare, Carlyle and Tennyson. Dr. MacMechan has edited several books on the works of Carlyle and the poems of Tennyson. He has written several books on Canadian history. He edited several volumes of the "Archives of Nova Scotia."

STEAMSHIP AGENT NAMED
Appointment of Samuel T. Oldfield as general passenger agent has been announced by the Eastern Steamship Line, Inc. Prior to his joining the Eastern, Mr. Oldfield had been with the Metropolitan Line for several years.

SERVICE FEES ALLOWED
Judge Bailey of the Supreme Court today authorized Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to sell for \$680,000 the building on Court Street formerly owned and occupied by the

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FARMERS' WEEK
PROGRAM READYMaine Gathering Expected
to Be Largest of Kind
Ever Held in State

ORONO, Me., March 7 (Special).—Farmers' Week at the College of Agriculture, to open on March 31 and continue through the following three days, is expected to attract the largest gathering of Maine farmers and home-makers in the 15 years these events have been held.

An especially interesting and valuable program is being made up at this time which will touch on every subject of interest to the rural people of the State. It will include such features as the special four-day poultry school, the program of lectures and discussions on marketing problems, a new basketry school where women will be taught how to make all kinds of wicker baskets and trays, round-table discussions on such important questions as the raising of home-grown feeds and the value of orchard nutrition, forestry discussions, and lectures emphasizing value and management of the farm woodlot, and scores of demonstrations and exhibits relating to various farm practices.

In addition to the general agricultural and home economic sessions going on each day, practically all of the agricultural associations in the State will hold annual meetings and conduct special programs.

On Wednesday afternoon the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations will present to the college a bronze tablet in memory of Rutland, who was a prominent part in the development of agriculture in Maine. The unveiling of this tablet will be a part of the program of the association's annual meeting, at which John W. Leland, the president, will preside. The gift will be formally accepted by Dr. Clarence K. Little, president of the university.

On Thursday night at 6:30 o'clock the annual Farmers' Week banquet will be held in Balmaine Hall.

Y. W. C. A. STUDENTS
START SPRING TERMInformal Reception Planned
for Classes and Teachers

An informal at-home to be held by the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association at the administration building, 37 1/2 Beacon Street, tomorrow afternoon, will have as special guests the 55 pupils who have attended the Y. W. C. A. classes of 1924-25 and their instructors. The spring term, opening this week, is a continuation of the winter's subjects with several additional of interest.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts will open its doors on Tuesday evening for members of the Y. W. C. A. and their guests for a private viewing of its most recent acquisitions. Miss Grace Ripley of Boston University and William N. Wilcox of the School of Arts and Crafts will act as guides.

Prof. Harlow Shapleigh of the Harvard Observatory will give an illustrated lecture on the solar eclipses of 1925 at 8 p. m., March 23, at the Y. W. C. A. residence, 40 Berkeley Street. This will be the first opportunity afforded the public to hear Professor Shapleigh on this subject.

"Modern Books That I Should Read" is the topic for a course to be given by Agnes Knox-Black at the Blue Triangle, 37 Huntington Avenue, for six consecutive Monday nights, commencing March 16. Miss Grace Ripley will give a series of lectures on "The Effect of Line and Color in Dress," commencing March 16.

\$680,000 OFFER APPROVED
Judge Bailey of the Supreme Court today authorized Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to sell for \$680,000 the building on Court Street formerly owned and occupied by the

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Tremont Street Trust Company. The property, which cost the company about \$1,100,000 was assessed for \$227,000. Last fall the bank commissioner offered the land and building for sale at public auction for \$700,000 but did not receive any bids. The proposed purchaser is to pay the commissioner \$680,000 in cash.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT
TO SPEAK IN BOSTONWill Address Old South Forum
on Prohibition Theme

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, who has set herself the task of seeing that the law is enforced in accordance with the provisions of the Volstead Act, comes to the Old South Meeting House Forum tomorrow afternoon to discuss the topic "Is Prohibition Going or Coming?"

Mrs. Willebrandt, a native of Kansas, has had a remarkable career. She helped do the work on the family ranch, set type in the offices of country newspapers conducted by her father, attended public school in Kansas City, taught when only 17 in a Michigan country school, and finished her academic education, after she was married, in Arizona. Then she taught school in Los Angeles, while studying law at night. Mrs. Willebrandt was admitted to the California bar in 1915 and practiced law in Los Angeles for several years during which time she represented as attorney a group of women's organizations in a campaign for a change in the civil law of that State regarding women's property rights. She made such an impression as a lawyer in California that four years ago she was recommended for her present position as Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

"Whether you approve or disapprove of the policy of prohibition has nothing whatever to do with the case," says Mrs. Willebrandt. "Here is the law, and there is the prestige and dignity of the Nation. If the reputation of the United States as a country of law and order is to be preserved, the laws of the land must be enforced without fear or political favor." Thus Mrs. Willebrandt approaches the issue, not from a woman's point of view, or even that of a reformer, but from the standpoint of a lawyer.

The concert preceding the lecture will be given by Gertrude Tingey, contralto, and Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College will preside. This is the last meeting of the series.

RELIGIOUS STUDY BULLETINS

Continuing its gratuitous distribution of "significant bulletins on various aspects of the principles and methods of religious education," the Boston University school of religious education and social service announces a series for the current year. These bulletins will be mailed free to interested persons from the office of Walter S. Athearn, dean of the school.

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SAFER DRIVING
TO BE STRESSEDFour Mass Meetings Are
Planned Where Experts
Will Instruct Motorists

To encourage careful driving and to bring methods of safest motor vehicle operation to the attention of the public, four mass meetings have been arranged by the Massachusetts Safety Council and the Safe Roads Federation at which experienced traffic and automobile men will speak. Motion pictures will be shown to emphasize the message of careful driving.

Lewis E. MacBrayne of the safety council announced today that the meetings will be held in the auditorium at 137 Clarendon Street March 18 and 25, and April 1, 8 and 15 at 8 o'clock.

At the first meeting Albert S. Olson, chief examiner of the state registry of motor vehicles, will give practical advice to prospective drivers in the matter of license requirements in his talk on "Why Some People Fail to Pass the State Examinations." Alonzo E. Yont of the Automobile Legal Association will discuss "Legal First Aid."

Truck Operation
Donald M. Johnson, garage manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will speak on "Maintenance and Operation of Motor Trucks," and George H. O'Brien, truckman of Norwood, will discuss "The Truck Driver's Point of View." March 25.

The April 1 meeting will be addressed by Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police of Boston, on "Traffic Control in its Relation to Safe Driving," and by Charles S. Smith, who is in charge of fleet of trucks of the Boston Edison Illuminating Company, on "Meeting Emergency Conditions in Commercial Driving."

Dean A. Fales, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Col. Philip L. Schuyler, superintendent of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, will be the speakers April 8. The former will lecture on "Brakes and Equipment," while the latter will discuss the general problem of safe driving.

Driving Responsibility
"Personal Responsibility in Driving" will be taken up at the final gathering of the series by Herrmann Behr, safety engineer of the Massa-

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chusetts Safety Council. J. R. Clair of the Checker Taxi Cab Company will speak along similar lines with special reference to operation of taxicabs.

JUNIOR CLUBS SHOW
RECORD ENROLLMENT

ORONO, Me., March 6 (Special).—Boys' and Girls' Agricultural and Home Economics Clubs in the State of Maine had a membership of 1867 on March 1, according to the extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, which it says is a record in the State for so early in the year.

Hancock County leads with the largest enrollment of 335, while Cumberland follows as a close second with 290. Aroostook records 181, Washington 172, Knox-Lincoln 145, Twin 144, Kennebec 137, Somerset 134, while the remaining counties finish in the order named—Waldo, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Franklin, York, and Oxford.

Sewing is the leading project for the girls while garden and poultry are close rivals in popularity with the boys. Lester H. Shibles, State Club leader, is greatly pleased over the showing made thus far, and declares that "this will be the biggest club year yet."

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COLLEGE MEN URGED TO OFFER PRACTICAL PLAN OF FARM HELP

More Interest in the Farmer's Job on Part of Experimental Stations Declared Necessary Before President's Agricultural Conference Ceases to Be Useful

Special Correspondence

Washington, March 5. THE teachers and officials of the agricultural departments, agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations of America would take the interest in the farmer's job that they do in the fine technical points of their own jobs—if they only get away from technicalities and down to the brass tacks of practical bread-winning in the rural sections—there would not be so much need for the President's agricultural conference.

Nobody thought of that solution to the myriad farm problems till Albert S. Eylar of Mesquite, N. M., wrote out the discoveries he had made in an extended automobile tour of the United States and presented his testimony to Robert D. Carey, chairman. While Mr. Eylar's report cost him several thousand dollars to make, it has opened the eyes of the conference members in a way that is bound to have nation-wide results.

Mr. Eylar's Investigation
Mr. Eylar has a dairy farm on a reclamation project near El Paso, Tex. (Nearly 75 per cent of American farmers are partly or wholly dependent on dairy cows.) After renting his farm last spring, Mr. Eylar started out as a voluntary, though experienced, investigator. The object of his quest was the answer to the question which he formulates as follows:

"Why is it that the farmers, the most coddled and coddled class in the United States, the class upon which the Government spends annually millions and millions of dollars in order to make it happy and prosperous, of all classes is the worst off?"

His study carried him to many centers of agricultural learning and investigation. He said in part:

Last summer, around Lansing, Mich., I found that the farmers were receiving 15 cents a gallon for whole milk. A farmer cannot live on that. I am getting 25 cents a gallon and, even at that price, it takes close management to make a living. At Lansing, I visited the agricultural college and experiment station. The college has an excellent dairy department. The gentleman in charge was enthusiastic about his equipment, fluent on every topic until I would ask:

"How can the farmers around here live on milk at 15 cents a gallon?"

Missing the Issue

"Still alive, aren't they?" he would reply, then go off the subject to explain some of his latest purchases, or to tell me what a big demand there was for trained experts who could operate the modern dairy plants.

The farmers' troubles were not his troubles at all and yet he was an employee of an agricultural department, supposedly devoted to making farmers happy and prosperous. Incidentally, let me mention that the little co-operative dairy association, which farmers were running on that 15-cent milk, was paying one of those dairy experts for which the professor said that he had such a demand \$7000 a year.

Now, that Lansing experience I am submitting merely as a sample of the very common attitude which I found existing around agricultural colleges and experiment stations. There are some notable exceptions to which I will refer later. After visiting the typical institutions, I always felt perplexed to decide whether those in charge believed that the United States Agricultural Department existed for their benefit, or for the benefit of the farmers. I do not mean to say that they would object to benefitting the farmer by the work they were doing; but I found them treating the farmer's interests as insignificant so often that in time I began to feel ashamed to ask how he could exist on 15-cent milk, or live on dollar wheat—wheat was a dollar when I made my trip.

Gammel and Simons

To hurry along, I was going down a hill near Baltimore, Md., when I saw a man looking into some milk cans that stood beside the road. For some time I had been noticing better fences, better pastures, better cows, everything picking up. I stopped and asked:

"What are the farmers around here getting for milk?"

"I don't know," he replied. "I'm a can inspector. I hear, though, that they're getting more here than anywhere else in the United States."

Then I struck the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, about eight miles north of Washington. Here I met Professor Gammel, head of the dairy department, and Director Simons, in charge of the station. If you are a dairy farmer, or any kind of farmer, go out there and talk with them. Here are some of the high spots of my interview with them:

Seven years ago, the dairy farmers around Baltimore were getting 15 cents a gallon for their milk. "I looked at my records," said Professor Gammel, "and I saw that many of us, who were graduated from my department had left the farms for the cities. Why? Sixteen-cent milk. Why? In ten, fifteen, twenty, why waste the boy's time, why waste the public's money educating boys to go back to 15-cent milk on farms where they could not live?"

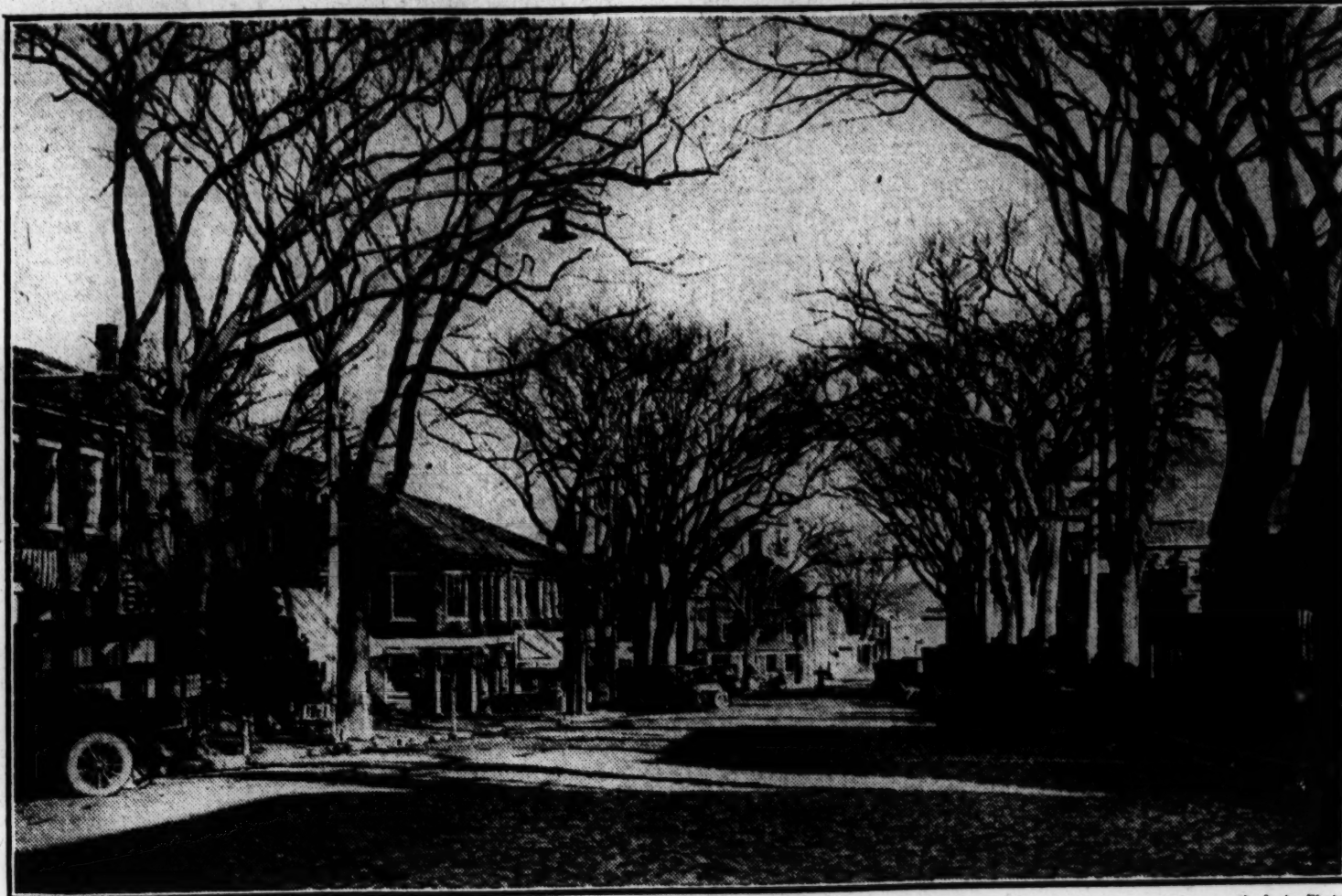
Professor Gammel and Director Simons sallied forth to investigate a revolution. Shortly, they had 50 per cent of the dairy farmers who supplied Baltimore with milk combined in an association. They were then ready to take up the question of milk prices with the distributors of the city.

"When I went through that section last summer," testified Mr. Eylar, "the dairy farmers were getting 34 cents a gallon for their milk."

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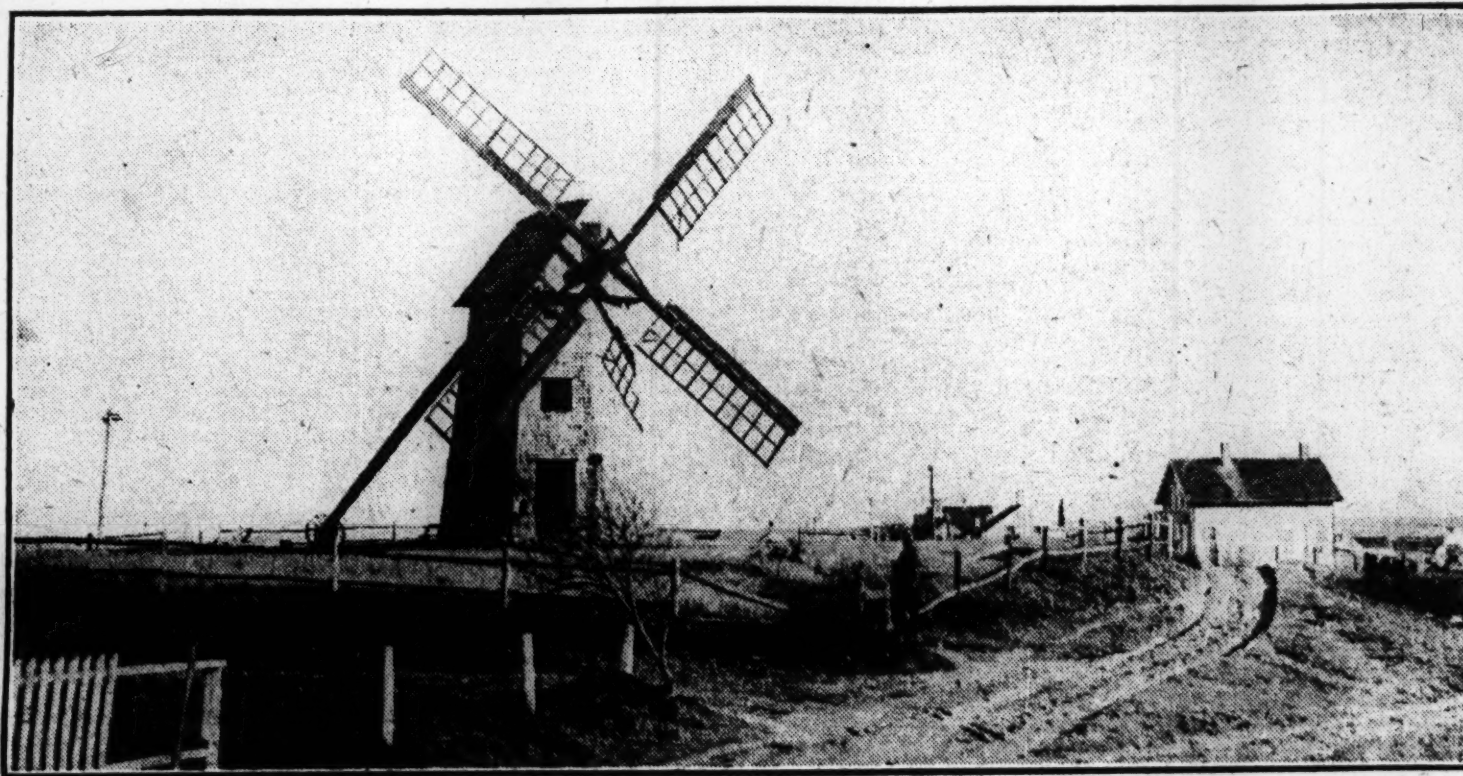
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On the Wind-Swept Moors Under a Cloudless Sky, Happy Memory of Many an "Off-Islander."

Nantucket in New Days of Popularity and Prosperity

Island, Famed as Home of Whalers, Now Turns From Dreams of Ambergris to Antiques and Summer Visitors

IT HAS a newly washed look, has Nantucket, the sort of "shining morning face" of which Shakespeare speaks, which it wears afternoons and evenings as well. Part of that look is due to the softness of the air, the peculiar cool warmth of ocean breezes—to put it contrarily—to the quaintness of the town itself, the low sweep of the moors, the splendid vision of the sea, to the combination of things, in fact, that to the artistically inclined is "atmosphere" and to the others charm. The rest of that clear, serene look is because Nantucket, to those who know it, is always the beautiful, always the well-beloved. Its admirers are many: the islanders to whom it is home; the "off-islanders" who spend two-thirds of the year wishing it were the other third and that they were back in vacation-land. For the island has descended into a pleasure resort, or ascended, depending on one's point of view and one's pocketbook. Whales and sailing vessels have given way to summer visitors and antique shops. The call of the sea is silenced by the hammer of the auctioneer; traffic in andirons, brasses and mahogany, in lodgings and postal cards is increasing, while the demand for whale oil has disappeared. The fortunes once wrung

from the sea are now being made by the owners of inns, horses and cat-boats; and while substantial meals, riding and sailing do not yield as much gold as ambergris, they provide enough for folk who would otherwise have to depend mainly on fishing and farming for a living.

Both town and island of Nantucket are brimming over with interesting historical lore for the antiquarian. For him there is the museum of the Nantucket Historical Association, where are gathered the relics of the years when the Indians still inhabited the island or, later, when the proud possessor of a frock newly brought from Paris on her father's ship sauntered the length of Main Street to display her modish gift for the admiration of the neighbors. There is the old mill, or "East Mill," just outside the town, the survivor of three mills which saw duty during the war of the Revolution as signals warning of the coming of British ships. He might visit the oldest house on the island, with its chimney front displaying a brick horseshoe, or the Pacific Club, full of memories of the time when Nantucket was the center of a great whaling industry, when the club itself was the office and warehouse of the important shipowners, William Rotch & Sons. It was this firm who possessed the whaling ships which brought from England

the cargo which made possible the Boston Tea Party.

To the lover of things not so historical but none the less significant, there is the trim beauty of the town, the quiet elegance of the mansions on upper Main Street, the humorously narrow streets and lanes with their many turns revealing vividly prim vistas of doorways and minute yards flaunting hollyhocks and the "rook-walks," romantic reminder of waiting women and home-coming vessels. There is the lower end of Main Street, the business section, with its square effect of a cobblestone courtyard shaded by tall elms. Here, on benches, one may idly converse with the chance-met friend or sit and watch the rest of the world go by, mostly on foot or in carriages, occasionally in the automobiles which commerce favors and art frowns upon. Or there is Seconset, over on the ocean side. At first a huddle of huts used as fishermen's houses, it has gained rapidly in popularity as a summer resort. The fascinating irregularity of its grass-grown streets, with the front yard of one house facing the back or side yard of another—if it happens to have any lawn at all—the glory of a view which claims Portugal and Spain as the nearest land to the east, and the surf bathing all account for the growing fame of Seconset.

Fortunately for posterity's sake, the Nantucket Historical Association has an eye to the future, and it is buying and keeping all over the island such buildings as will have an

historical value. If the time ever arrives when the concentrated charm that is Nantucket is overridden by modernity, the island's admirers will be able to console themselves for the association's forethought in making intact certain bits of the past. Despite the intrinsic value of spinning wheels and engravings of whalers, however, literally thousands of vacationists who do not care for the memories of the former generations will carry back to the mainland memories of the present to bring to view and smile over—that day on horseback on wind-swept moors, the sea glorious under a cloudless sky, sun-flecked shadows cast by elms, the rainbow fleet of the yacht club coming in before the storm, the slow, sleepy days of wandering about poking into shops, bidding at auctions, watching the artists at work down on the wharves, the nearness to their ensels resolving into mere blots of color what the students of art are doubtless hoping will turn out to be masterful seascapes. Up-to-date souvenir of days gone by

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Is there anything more refreshing and delightful than the old-fashioned flower odors? These are remarkably true to the flower: Lily of the Valley, Iris (Orchid), Violet, Rose, Heliotrope, St. Germain, Jasmine, Mimosa, Sweet Pea, Wall Flower, "Under the Leaves". \$6.75 a bottle postpaid

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Mrs. Willa Wilcox Krum, a widely known expert in the practical use of patterns will give lectures each day. She will tell you how to cut your fabric most advantageously and how to give smartness and distinction to your clothes.

Mannequins will parade the aisles each day wearing garments made up from Ladies' Home Journal Patterns—fashioned through the aid of the Minerva Guide.

SECOND FLOOR—STATE

NORTHWEST AIR MAIL ASKED BY VETERAN POSTAL EMPLOYEE

Wisconsin Postmaster Would Extend Service From Chicago to Minneapolis—Has Great Faith in Future Overhead Policy

MADISON, Wis., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Air mail service would greatly aid in further development of the great northwest country, in the opinion of W. A. Devine, Madison postmaster who entered the postal service 38 years ago and who strongly advocates extension of the air mail route from Chicago to Minneapolis. Mr. Devine visualizes the great future for air mail. So enthusiastic is he that when a Madison chapter of the National Aeronautical Society was launched here last fall he signed up as one of 10 charter members.

Five years ago he was active in efforts to obtain a landing field here, to place this city on the proposed Chicago-Minneapolis air route. He was the recipient of the first air mail letter that came to Madison in an experimental flight. Today he is convinced that air mail has arrived as a permanent factor in expediting business and believes the volume of mail now going from northwest points to Chicago, to connect with east or west air mail fliers, would be instantly increased if a new line were routed to the Twin Cities.

Appointed by a Republican President, reappointed twice by a Democratic Executive and again by a Republican, Madison's postmaster has escaped the vicissitudes that ordinarily attend a life of public service through changes in political administration.

A unique record is that of Mr. Devine, who entered the postal service nearly two score years ago as a mail carrier. He is a strong supporter of civil service, as against the old "spoils" system which brought a change in personnel from the postmaster down with every change in political fortune.

Mr. Devine became a mail carrier in June, 1885, after serving a printer's apprenticeship and after a period of employment in construction work by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He was a mailman only four months when the then postmaster, Jared C. Gregory, made him superintendent of carriers. In

June, 1891, George E. Bryant, successor to Mr. Gregory, placed him in charge of the money order department. He was appointed in 1893 as local civil service secretary by the one-time Civil Service Commissioner, Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Devine was commissioned to the postmastership by President Taft and has held it under successive reappointments by Presidents Wilson and Coolidge.

His life history is that of a poor boy who climbed to the top through attention to duty and hard, conscientious work. During his postmastership the Madison office has grown by leaps and bounds. When he took charge 50 persons were on the pay roll, which now numbers 137. He has been instrumental in improving every branch of the service in Madison.

\$1,000,000 IS PROMISED UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 2 (Staff Correspondence)—Announcement of a pledged donation of \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago by a resident of southern California who wishes his name withheld was made at a meeting held here last night by members of the University of Chicago Alumni Association of Southern California.

The gift will be made, it was said, when the nation-wide campaign for an endowment fund of \$17,500,000 for the midwestern institution is launched about a month from now. A. A. Stagg, Chicago football coach, and Dean James H. Tufts, vice-president of the university, were guests at the meeting.

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Boston's Economy Store has prepared hundreds of lots of seasonable merchandise for this great sale at prices that offer very extraordinary savings. Watch for our daily announcements.

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THE first aid to sure failure is carelessness—mechanically or physically. And you can apply this to your automobile, an overcoat for yourself or an outfit for your chauffeur.

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In addition—we announce the arrival of "Burberrys" London Topcoats—fresh from the customs. They offer security and elegance for motoring, vacationing or traveling.

Burberry's London Topcoats are priced at \$75

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Walk-Over

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Designed with room for every toe. Smartly conservative in appearance and provides a fitting that is surprisingly good. In Black Kid.



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Suitable for all voices
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The H. W. Gray Co.,
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WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS
Established 1874 New York City

*When you buy an Upright Grand
Player or Reproducing Piano—
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THE eighteenth concert of the

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HYDE PARK BOULEVARD AT
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Luncheon 60c Dinner \$1.00
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KEITH VAUDEVILLE
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OLSON'S 59th St. & 7th Ave. Eve. 8:30
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"The STUDENT PRINCE"
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The YOUNGEST


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Robert Milton has assembled in one play from among the best the American stage has to offer. 'P. L. S., in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

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I.
Sonata Op. 11, No. 4, for Viola and Piano - - Paul Hindemith

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1. Allegro Appassionato 2. Adante un poco Adagio
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Tickets, Parquet \$1.50 and \$2.00
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FIFTH BIG WEEK

NOW  **THE LOST WORLD** **GALORE**

VIOLET GRIDLEY "THE RADIO GIRL"

ELTON W. 46th St. Eves at

FULTON	W. 46th St. Eves at 8:30 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LSIE JANIS	With JIMMY HUSSEY
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FIFTH PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES	1000 ORCH. SEATS \$1

One of the most thorough amusing comedies
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LUCILLA DE

VESCOVI
Soprano
*"The Leading Exponent of
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TOWN HALL
Wed. Evening, March 11
Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN
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WEST 42 ST. 2:30-8:30

WILLIAM FOX presents
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CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'way
CONTINUOUS FROM 2:30
**THE MAN WITHOUT
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Is the first great 1925 screen hit the
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**Tuesday Evening,
March 10 1925**

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

INER, *Viola*
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Variations
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Famous Verses in Facsimile

MacFlecknoe or a Satyr upon the True-Blew-Protuberant, T. S. by John Dryden. Facsimile of the first edition, 1682, printed for D. Green, New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$1.50.

Of the Characters of Women, by Alexander Pope, a Reprint of the Folio of 1725. Printed by W. B. Ewing for T. S. Green, New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$1.50.

The Drury-Lane Prologue, by Samuel Johnson, and The Epilogue, by David Garrick. Reproduced in Type-Facsimile from the edition printed by W. Webb, 1747. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$1.20.

An Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College, by Thomas Gray. Reprint of the edition, 1747. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$1.20.

THE Oxford University Press is publishing these famous poems of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the delightful form in which they were then issued to gentlemen in ruffles, satin coats, knee breeches and powdered wigs for their bookshelves in Pater-Noster Row on Fleet Street. The marbled covers, the fine paper stock, the chaste and lovely type, the engravings for head and tail pieces, the ornamental initials and borders, the arrangement of type for beauty enhance the flavor of the poems and bring new pleasure. As the editions are limited to 550 copies each (in the case of the Johnson Prologue, 400) the price seems low, except of course in comparison with the original shilling for the Pope and sixpence for the others. Such reprints concern not solely students of literary history; they have their lesson printed in italics, letter spaced, across every page, for publishers, writers and purchasers of books of verse today.

The oldest of the poems is Dryden's "MacFlecknoe." The first edition, 1682, is closely followed in spite of the many mistakes in printing. Nothing is known of D. Green, for whom it was done; he is mentioned

however, been disregarded and the folio of 1734 followed. "The School-Mistress," written in imitation of Spenser, opens with this frank advertisement: "What Parallels in Spenser were imagin'd most proper for the Author's Imitation on this Occasion, are his Language, his Simplicity, his manner of Description, and a peculiar Tenderness of Sentiment visible throughout his Works." The poem first appeared in a volume, "Poems upon Various Occasions," in 1737, but for the separate edition of 1742 it was expanded from 12 to 28 verses, the advertisement, index and Latin mottoes added. Six years later it was further expanded to 35 verses. Since the first appearance was imperfect and the third is already easily accessible, the editor chose this edition, of which he possesses a copy.

A Gentleman having a curious Collection of Poetry by the most Ingenious of the Age, intends to oblige the World with a Poem every Wednesday Morning, and with all New ones as they come to his hand.

Sold by most Booksellers.

The Pope Epistle, although not the most famous, yet is important and thoroughly characteristic. It is addressed to Martha Blount, and although the advertisement declares on the poet's honor that no portrait is taken from life, yet it has been the literary fashion to seek beneath the Pastorella, Leda, Cecilia, the name of some titled, fashionable lady of the day, and to find it. Clever Pope, who slandered women to pay honor to a woman, and succeeded in pleasing all! The reprint is made of the only separate edition of the Epistle. Later editions of the poet's works showed corrections, changes and considerable additions; they have

"Mansions Makyth Man"?

New and Mansions, by Harold Spender. London: Butterworth, 188, net.

"MANSIONS Makyth Man" is Mr. Spender's rephrasing of the old adage but the interpretation mark behind it is our own. For one feels there is more of rhetorical device than of truth in the author's contention that all the stately English houses with which he deals have played a predominant part in shaping the lives and characters of their owners. There are, of course, particular cases in which the mansions and the men, so to speak "go together"—Hatfield House and the Cecil, for example, and Hampton House and John Hampden; but it

would be easy enough to point in incongruities.

Paradoxically enough, almost the most striking chapter in the volume is that which treats of Edmund Burke and "Gregories." "Gregories" is not merely did not "make" Burke, it was just an astonishing and, on the whole, ill-fated episode in his career. So most people would agree. Perhaps Mr. Spender would urge, however, that if Burke's sudden move from the "narrow house-room and mean lodgings" of London into that costly mansion outside Beaconsfield did not "make" him, at least it "unmade" him—which in a sense would bear out the argument.

Story Well Told

However that may be, the story of the strange adventure is very well told. The purchase, as we know, was the outcome of a sudden impulse on Burke's part. It cost him £17,000 at a time when to all seeming he had scarcely a penny. A little light, but not much, is thrown on the mystery by "The Farington Diary," in which money appears to have been forthcoming through a gift from Burke's cousin William of "Indian Stock" in the "Chartered" of that time.

"Gilded with this great and unaccountable wealth," Mr. Spender writes, "the (Edmund Burke) went out and bought the thing he most desired—a home. He took a ride to Beaconsfield—and returned to town the owner of 'Gregories'." The episode stands out almost alone in Burke's life. He was never a gambler. "Gregories," we may say, was Burke's only "flutter." But what a "flutter"! A poor Irish adventurer, earning a precarious livelihood as secretary to various eminent political leaders, suddenly becomes the owner of a great country mansion. All the world wonders. Perhaps the most extraordinary tribute to Burke's integrity of character is that, in face of this astounding event, not a single contemporary critic—not even the most cynical—connected the event with political corruption.

Destroyed by Fire

The building was destroyed by fire in 1814 and all that is left of the site is "a long low grassy terrace in front of a hedge which divides the fields where Burke's gardens flowered."

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

perceptibly increased during the past week.

U. S. 1926.				Net.				U. S. 1926.				Net.						
High	Low	Div.	%	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Div.	%	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	
67	62	4	10	4 Abilotti Power ...	2090	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2 + 1 1/2	185 1/2	4 1/2	10	10	5 Gardner Mot ...	32000	10 1/2	10	10	10
14	10	6	10	4 Adams Express ...	1700	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 - 1 1/2	168 1/2	4 1/2	10	10	5 Gen Am Tk pf.	2000	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2 + 1 1/2	
16	13 1/2	4	10	4 Adv Rumely ...	2100	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 - 1 1/2	99	87 1/2	7	10	5 Gen Am Tk pf.	2000	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2 + 1 1/2	
53	47	3	10	4 Adv Rumely pf.	1900	63	60	62 1/2 + 2 1/2	638	53 1/2	10	10	5 Gen Aspha ...	8400	88	88	88 + 1 1/2	
11	10	6	10	4 Alaska Express ...	6900	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1 1/2	111 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	5 Gen Electric	73500	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2 + 1 1/2	
14	11	1	10	4 Ajax Rubber	23200	13 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2 + 1 1/2	320	227 1/2	8	10	5 Gen Electric	73500	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2 + 1 1/2	
1	1	1	10	4 Ajax Rubber rts.	16328	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 - 1 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	10	5 Gen Electric	73500	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2 + 1 1/2	
125	119	6	10	4 Alj Al Cables ...	300	122	120 1/2	122 - 2	84 1/2	80	10	10	5 Gen Motor	96400	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2 + 1 1/2	

[illegible]

44%	38%	3	Timken	28600	43	41%	42 + 1%	Total sales for w
6%	2%	4	Trans Oil	36900	5	4%	+ 1%	6,257,000 shares; bono

week, stocks 3,452,606 shares, last week
ds \$74,836,000, last week \$60,462,000,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In the course of his inaugural address President Coolidge, not boastfully, but with the desire to emphasize the fact, stated that the natural resources of the United States were practically inexhaustible. That declaration, unembellished, probably has been made many thousands of times. But it

Conservation and Development

may be that those who have accepted it as true, and those who have only carelessly regarded its significance, have not given it serious thought. It is not something to be boasted of merely. Rather should its realization serve to impress upon the American people a sense of their tremendous responsibility in an era when millions of the world's people are struggling, some vainly, and some hopelessly, in their efforts to acquire the bare necessities of existence.

The Legislature of Arizona, a day or so ago, enacted a law which permits the incorporation of companies or associations organized for research, investigation and experimentation in agriculture, horticulture and similar branches of productive industry, and exempting them from taxation. In Arizona, as in almost every state of the American Union, there are vast undeveloped areas of arable lands and forests which are as yet undeveloped or but partially utilized. The natural wealth of America has been, and still is, so great that it has not been deemed necessary, or even economical, to practice that conservation or to develop those methods of intensive production which perhaps would increase twofold or more the world's supply of foodstuffs and raw material for clothing and housing. There remain large sections of the public domain, as well as millions of acres of land granted to railroads and colleges, which might profitably be developed and made productive under a benign economic system which would exempt these tracts from taxation for a long period of years. Similarly millions of acres of forest lands might be restored. But the burden of taxes upon industry is now too heavy to make such development possible. Thrift is too easily penalized. The assessor and tax collector never fail to exact bounty from those who build their homes in the open. The plow that breaks the sward on the prairie smooths the way for those anxious to attach to themselves a share of the reward of the worker.

The President made it quite plain that it will be the effort of his Administration to lighten, as much as possible, the tax burden now borne by productive industry. There is Biblical authority for the admonition, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," as well as the statement, "The laborer is worthy of his reward." But there is no denying the fact, as the President pointed out, that the present policy of levying and collecting taxes continues what is actually an iniquitous muzzling of the patient ox and an equally iniquitous denial to those who labor of the just rewards of their industry.

But in its larger aspects the problem is still more complex. This same penalizing of industry, if it has the effect of preventing or of even retarding the development of American resources, works a serious hardship upon those people of the world who should be privileged to share, in the general distribution, the bounty which unfettered American industry and initiative would cheerfully supply. There is no longer a tenacious clinging to the obsolete doctrine of American isolation. Few have the temerity, in these days of a broader understanding of a common brotherhood, to arrogate to themselves the questionable title of isolationist. In this same remarkable address, President Coolidge pointed out to his fellow countrymen their duty in extending encouragement and aid to their brethren throughout the world. He made it plain that this assistance should be given in ways which will not tend to entangle themselves or a participation in controversies which are not concern of theirs. But he proffered them no release from that obligation which humanity and charity impose.

Ways and means which would insure the results desired are not difficult to devise. First of all, and most important of all, is the necessity of avoiding, in every branch of political and industrial activity, that extravagant and unnecessary waste which no economic structure can long survive. There are those reasonable economies demanded by reason and common fairness which, if practiced, would aid in solving the whole problem. But the problem will not solve itself. Those to whom authority has been delegated to effect this reasonable equalizing process must see eye to eye with those in whose behalf they are supposed to act. This means that human selfishness cannot be the controlling factor in deliberative and legislative assemblages, any more than it can be allowed to control in friendly and neighborly intercourse or in the day's work.

One of the first acts of Emory R. Buckner, after assuming office as United States District Attorney in the territory comprising New York City, was to outline plans for the closing, by court order, of at least fourteen of that city's cabarets, clubs and fashionable restaurants.

The Padlock as a Weapon

Mr. Buckner states that he has, at his own expense, obtained evidence against the places named, and that he will proceed at once to compel their closing and padlocking by quick and effective judicial processes. In his opinion it is not possible to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors in such places by methods heretofore followed. He points to the fact that it has been the custom to arrest waiters, bell-boys, porters, bartenders and others accused of making direct sales of illicit beverages, usually without molesting or punishing those higher up who are responsible for the violations of the law. He shows that at present there are some

2000 cases on the dockets in the New York courts, and that if all those accused should demand jury trials it would require ten years, with the present available judges, to dispose of the pending calendars.

It is well known that in every large city of the United States there are those who, by employing others to assume the risk of being apprehended in the commission of overt criminal acts, are profiting, so far as the accumulation of money is concerned, through the iniquitous practices described by Mr. Buckner. It is of little real use to prosecute the irresponsible agents and servants of these persons. Every prosecutor and every police chief knows the names of those who incite and make possible this wholesale violation of the law. It is encouraging that a man with the courage and determination apparently possessed by the New York District Attorney has come forward prepared to strike a blow where it will be most effective. His methods might profitably be followed generally.

It can no longer be claimed by prosecutors and enforcement officials that the courts are not in sympathy with the policy of drastic punishment in every case where guilt is established. The decisions of all high tribunals consistently confirm the rights of both federal and state governments to compel obedience to the law. In a decision rendered a few days ago, Judge Carvin, in the Federal Court of Brooklyn, N. Y., sustained the action of the Government in seizing and confiscating a \$200,000 cargo of wines and the Dutch schooner Zeehond, captured fifteen miles off shore in 1923. The decision upheld the right to confiscate vessels landing or proposing to land liquor in the United States from any point on the high seas. In the case at bar it was held that the venture of the Zeehond constituted attempted fraud, as described in Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

Under the section cited it is provided that if any person enters or attempts to enter merchandise into the United States by means of a false invoice, declaration, or paper of any kind, or by means of any fraudulent practice, such merchandise shall be subject to forfeiture. The particular decision is regarded as establishing a precedent, in that it upholds, for the first time, the Government's right to capture and confiscate alien rumrunners on the high seas, without regard to any agreed limitation as to distance from shore. It has seldom been found difficult to establish the illegal intent or purpose of these skulking smugglers. Their presence in American waters, laden with illicit cargoes, should be regarded as prima facie evidence of their participation in a conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is against these carriers of illicit cargoes and against the proprietors of dispensing agencies ashore that the full power of the federal and state laws must be directed. The cringing bootlegger is not doing all the damage. With those who supply his wares and those who protect him in his nefarious traffic, sharing his gains with him, rendered harmless by the use of coast-guard guns and padlocks backed by court orders, the traffic will be effectively checked.

A striking warning against the prevalent habit of creating panics has been offered by the experience of France.

A French Warning Against Panic

Both the Government and the Opposition, in attempting to score off each other, perpetually alleged the existence of a "peril," with the result that the "peril" began to take shape, and with the disappearance of confidence the franc began to fall. The supporters of the Government, on the one hand, described every action of the Opposition as "fasciste." The Opposition, on the other hand, declared that the Government was preparing the way for Communism. Both sides manufactured, and then magnified, "perils" which at first were purely imaginary, and the consequences of this insistence on danger were, in fact, serious.

The Opposition alleged that the Government was making an attack on Capital. It was at the mercy of the Socialists, its allies, and could not do otherwise. It was asserted that it was prepared to put into operation the doctrines of Socialism. The result of such statements was to induce many susceptible persons to send their money out of the country. They were alarmed and already saw France delivered over to the extremists. The Government, for its part, was unwise enough to indulge in recrimination of the same kind, and represented its antagonists as fomenters of civil war.

What could the ordinary man in the street suppose when he heard the politicians hurling their denunciations at each other? He began to believe that in reality France was on the eve of grave events, and that the franc was about to follow the downward path already taken by the currencies of Germany, of Austria, of Hungary, and of other countries.

It is unnecessary to decide between those who take this or that view of the general policy of M. Herriot, but on one point everybody must be agreed—that it is now necessary for the French to rally in the defense of the franc and to cease the exchange of accusations that can only destroy confidence. It is more than ever confidence which is needed in France, and in so far as it is lacking, there is a doubtful prospect. The moral element more than any other will decide whether the financial difficulties will be overcome.

While Frenchmen continue to set up all kinds of bogies, while they discover dangers at every corner and blame each other for the creation of "perils," there will certainly be ground for uneasiness. But if they would only join hands and cease this search for anything and everything designed to shake their own confidence in themselves and in their country, then most of the troubles would vanish. Nobody can pretend that the office of Financial Minister in France is one which is exempt from anxieties. The work that has to be accomplished will prove to be arduous. But France can be placed in a satisfactory financial position if the problems which are becoming more and more pressing are tackled with sincerity.

What is abundantly clear, however, is that if the French continue to look for dangers they will bring about their own destruction, and the

lesson of these alarmist statements which have begun to sap confidence is one which has a very general application. Those who sow fear are the enemies of their own country; those who, for party purposes, clamor most loudly about the possibility of disaster are precisely those who will make disaster certain. It is in a cessation of these exhortations to terror that French financial salvation will be found. Nothing could be clearer than this: that if one-half the country cries out that the other half is ruining it, and the other half replies that ruin is fendered inevitable by the first side, then the very concentration of the attention upon ruin is an invitation to this very condition.

But Frenchmen will have, it is to be hoped, the good sense to see in time that it is not by frightening each other that anything can be achieved, but only by courageous unity and co-operation in handling fiscal problems.

Cadenzas, those brief episodes, or digressions, for solo instrument with which composers are wont to embellish certain of their longer and more formal works, may be imagined as saving the day for many a piece at its first presentation. With what impressiveness they are introduced, everybody acknowledges, though with what purpose, probably no two persons would explain in the same way. Interrupting noisy proceedings with a message of calmness and serenity, they must in many cases, bring antagonistic listeners to immediate capitulation.

Cadenzas and Their Usefulness

Those who were present at the recent concert in New York at which a work of the extreme modern school, "Intégrales," by Varèse, was produced, could scarcely have felt charmed with the strange, jarring sonorities of the main portion of the work. But they could certainly not resist the persuasion of a solo reed that, toward the close, desecrated a couple of times, in all quietude and simplicity, on the main theme. To take a parallel case early in the last century, when Beethoven seemed a rebel and an innovator of the first order, those who attended the original performance of that experiment of his, known as the symphony in C minor, could not have heard the oboe, as lonely as a Greek oaten pipe, sound its little complaint at a moment of pause in the tempestuous opening, without owning themselves conquered straightway.

But cadenzas not only help to win the victory at the outset; they tend also to make it permanent. How many people carry, written indelibly in their hearts, the shepherd's tune which the English horn plays, unaccompanied, at the beginning of the third act of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," nobody would venture to estimate. For another side of the matter, there are those today who talk of the music of Strauss as falling out of public favor. Let them, for the sake of saving their theories, take care to avoid concerts on the programs of which his tone poems are scheduled. The solo violin will challenge their sensibilities with one of those brilliant, delicate, ingratiating flourishes of which Strauss alone knows the secret, and their opposition will end.

The Wagner and Strauss instances may stretch the definition a little; and even in the Varèse example, "cadenza" may not be the precisely appropriate word. The idea, nevertheless, remains; and the casual solo passages that held "Intégrales" down to common understanding on the occasion of its production, should secure the work to popular approval in seasons to come.

Editorial Notes

An article recently published in one of America's foremost chemical trade journals tells its own tale, if one reads even but slightly between the lines. It was entitled, "Iodine," and read in part:

In the long run, the position of the iodine market is controlled by the fact that the total supply, if it were not regulated, would undoubtedly exceed the demand. The world's production of iodine in 1889 amounted to 345,000 pounds, and in 1891 to 960,000 pounds. No figures are obtainable on the present production, but the fact is generally known that more iodine is thrown away than is placed on the market.

Attempts in a half-hearted way have been made to increase the consumption of iodine. Experiments have been carried on in Rochester, New York, and on the Pacific coast for using iodine in city water in order to prevent and cure goiter.

The producers are now trying to increase the permanent consumption of iodine by educating the world public in new and present uses.

No one could accuse this writer of a lack of professional candor!

"So long as we produce good plays, there will be good audiences for them," said John Golden, leading American theatrical producer, in a recently published interview. He went on to say that, so long as such was the case also, the theater had nothing to fear from the radio or any other invention the popularity of which had caused certain individuals to declare that the theater's knell had been sounded. And he followed with this apt illustration:

When I first heard of this fight on the radio, it brought to mind a cartoon I had seen years ago. Perhaps I can describe it to you. There was a very little dog sitting alongside a railroad truck barking at a tremendous engine and train of cars which were rushing through the town a mile a minute. And the little dog, barking at the big train, disappearing in the distance, was heard to remark, "Thank goodness, I have chased that thing out of this town."

But how many of us, not alone in this direction but in many others also, are just in the same boat with this little dog!

It will be interesting to follow the course of the project aimed at the further development of education in the rural areas of England, which is being considered by the education committee of Cambridgeshire. This committee is working to establish two experimental institutions in that county at Sawston and Bourn. These would be used for the purposes of primary and secondary education and the education of adults by means of laboratories and libraries, and in the manual processes of agriculture. Any rational educational movement is worth at least passing notice, and one with the possibilities for good which this one would seem to have should merit close observation.

Where the Centuries Meet

Houghton Manor is only sixty miles from London. But when you leave the Junction in the toy-like train that ambles along at twenty miles an hour to the station of Singleton, you feel that you are in a different world. Singleton with its Norman church and tower, its red-roofed houses and ancient barns, is just as it was one hundred years ago.

My host, Mr. Crackenthorpe, who comes to the door of the manor house as we drive up, to greet his guests, reminds me of the picture of a mid-Victorian squire. He wears side whiskers and is dressed in a russet coat and velvet waistcoat with a high hunting stock round his neck. Mr. Crackenthorpe is of north country origin. His great-grandfather bought the manor house with its 4000 acres, after making a comfortable fortune in cotton and coal.

I dislike the week-end cottage and the country house which pricks a cockney bar in the lanes of Surrey. But I enjoy staying at Houghton Manor, for there I find myself in the past when broad acres, well farmed, with plenty and contentment all around, were the glory of the English countryside.

Mr. Crackenthorpe manages to make farming in Hampshire, if not a paying proposition as big dividends go, yet a profitable adventure. Two thousand acres under crops, the rest grass and woodland, stocked with sheep and cattle—here I am able to study the problems of modern farming in England and the life of the laborer on the land.

The original manor house which was first built in the seventeenth century was burnt down in the civil wars of the Stuart days. There are still the ruins of the banqueting hall with blackened Gothic pillars standing stunted and twisted in the field that lies beyond the sunken garden, with its fountains and statues, which was made when the present house was begun in the reign of Queen Anne. It is a comfortable house in the style of Kensington Palace, to which a wing was added in the early part of the nineteenth century. The original clock tower still stands above the entrance to the house. The rooms are large and stately. There are beautiful candelabra in the drawing room, and many famous pictures are hanging on the walls.

The week-end party is always interesting, with different people flung together in intimate talk. I personally love to browse among the books in the library, which is in the new wing of the house, a beautiful room in the Adam style. Our host delights in showing us his famous books. He has a valuable edition of Stowe's *Lancelot* which I covet, and he takes care to turn the conversation to new books and pictures, if it becomes, as he says, "too bucolic."

There is always something new to discover around the estate in the way of motor plants and the like, every day. Mr. Crackenthorpe works his land on the most up-to-date methods. He manages the estate himself with the

help of a bailiff who, strange to say, can neither read nor write. But Mr. Beche has a wonderful head for figures which he toots up rapidly on his fingers. He can turn his hand to any work on the land.

The Squire gets all the laborers he wants, and good ones, too. And this is how he does it: "I will actually bring down the wages of my men. Nearly all of them make over thirty shillings a week, with a cottage rented at three or four shillings a week, which I keep in repair, and a nice bit of garden for their vegetables. Wages are not the trouble. You must give the men a decent living and a chance of a bit more in overtime which lends a spice of adventure to life."

Crackenthorpe chuckles over the idea, as if he had discovered the secret of the management of men. The mechanics who work the motor plows and drive the tractors make up to £3 a week. The skilled engineer is becoming a feature of modern farming in England. The result is that the laborers are contented and take an interest in their work. In spite of his rather stern ways, they love their master, for they know that he thinks of their welfare and that they can always take their troubles to him. Crackenthorpe comes of a Quaker family, and although a churchman in name, he practices the ideals of the Society of Friends in his dealings with the men under his care.

But he would not let you know this for a moment. His system, he tells you, is just good business and nothing else. He likes to be thought a hard-headed, practical man of affairs.

There are about fifty families living on the Manor lands with a sprinkling of young unmarried men. They are a self-contained community, for Crackenthorpe is his own miller and baker and butcher. What he grows in corn all goes back to the farm to feed his people and the stock. "Half arable, half grazing"—that is his rule, and out of it he gets the best milk, the finest meat and butter and cheese in the neighborhood. He has set up a cheese factory, fitted with the latest machinery with a great tank with a hot water jacket into which the whey is poured and stirred with a wooden rake. This is the first time that Cheddar and Cheshire cheeses have been made in the district, and the other farmers come to learn, and handle the big round cheeses with envy.

There is a church in the park, but the attendance on Sundays is not any too good. For the rest there are lectures with lantern slides in the village hall, once a week, and a lending library in the village, and a cinema strictly censored by Mr. Crackenthorpe. Quite a number of the cottages have wireless sets. There are only two public houses on the estate. If, however, a man gets drunk he is dismissed at once.

I thoroughly respect Crackenthorpe, who has taught England how her desolate acres can be made to blossom again in the fertility of the soil and the happiness of the people.

H. F. S.

The Week in New York

New York, March 7

Carrying the "movies" to Broadway has rarely reached such a pitch of competition as it did over the views of President Coolidge's inauguration. No longer need to be shown at six theaters shortly after 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. A special train brought in the pictures in what is said to have been a record run over a distance of 225 miles, the trip taking 3 hours and 40 minutes, instead of the usual five hours. The new films were developed and six prints made in a specially equipped baggage car, so that on their arrival they were delivered direct to the theaters by motorcycle. A trifle over four hours after the last ones had been taken. Two other companies used airplanes, but lost their advantage in going from the landing field to the theaters, as well as by the extra forty-five minutes required for developing and printing the films after their arrival. The first company, however, in its eagerness to arrive on the heels of the radio and telegraph versions, sent its films away an hour before the "plucking" of the last, and what some seemed to think the best, of the golden apples, the administration of the oath of office.

The Valhalla for pianos, the place where the good ones are sent when they go to pieces, has become one of the by-products of the radio industry. No longer need the old mahogany or walnut boards try to resound melodiously to a reckless assortment of noises from ancient strings; they may look forward to the happier fate of lending their grace and elegance to a receiving set, while some instrument has the responsibility of providing for the harmony and the endurance of the humming. The lead has been taken by the classes in manual training in the New York public schools, some of the instructors of which got their requests to the school board in time to save twenty of the 128 recently donated pianos from out of the limbo of dreagars and mirror frames in the hands of private contractors, and thus preserved them at least as shadows of their ancient resonance.

The forecast of a speaker at the recent convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association here that the department store of the future would be one of a hundred or more branches of a huge national corporation with central offices and a tremendous purchasing power, may have started already toward fulfillment in the office opened in New York City last week by the American Retailers' Association. This is an organization started by a group of nine department stores in as many cities, through whose office their buying will be done, and for which an expert staff will be engaged in studying all phases of the department store business. This new development is partly designed to meet the steady growth of national chain stores, as well as the recent need, felt by even the large stores, of the opportunity of purchasing in comparatively small quantities. In this project, however, it would seem only to be falling in line with the steady development that has squeezed the great supply departments of the country's life-labor, manufacturing, transportation and retailing—slowly but surely into national units.

When four organizations of garment workers took an option on a square block of property in the Bronx, in negotiating a purchase of a site for the co-operative apartment house they propose to build, they took one more step forward toward the realization of some of Labor's ideals. Their building is to contain between 200 and 225 thoroughly modern apartments of various sizes from three to seven rooms, which will be sold to members of the unions at an initial investment of about \$150, and monthly payments of from \$10 to \$15 a month. The actual building, moreover, is to occupy only 30 per cent of the land, leaving the remainder for an enclosed playground and garden plot. This venture, which will involve an investment of about \$1,000,000, further refutes the old saying that a man cannot pull himself up by his own bootstraps, for these clothing unions have shown a conspicuous ability in using the advantage of their size and cohesive organization not only to strengthen their present position but also to insure their continuing progress.

The question of where in New York to hold that descendant of barbarism, medieval vanity and circuses, the parade, is more and more filling the air. Parades have traditionally honored—and, more accurately, cluttered—Fifth Avenue. The broad sidewalks of this historic and grand thoroughfare can accommodate tremendous crowds, while inconsequential processions, except that they block the traffic, can also be fairly comfortably lost in it. Of late, however, its merchants have realized that not only are the people who patronize the parades not the ones who patronize the fashionable stores, but also that they do, in fact, keep the regular customers away. So they have been asking to have the processions banished. Their request has met with anything but success until now, when it has been reinforced by one from the Eighth Avenue Association, asking that their streets, which has less pretentious shops, enough room, and boundless ambitions, be made the parading thoroughfare. Such unanimity may at last move the city authorities, especially because to most New Yorkers parades mean nothing more than another column in the newspapers that does not have to be read.

Walter Hampden, who sailed for Italy this week after a dramatic season made especially notable by his apt and charming performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac,"

obtained recently what is probably the most prized copy of "Cyrano" in existence. It is a first edition, presented to Coquelin by Rostand himself on the occasion of the great French actor's presentation of the play for the first time, with an inscription thanking him for the faithful performance. The discovery of the precious copy came through one of the quirkish unusual even for the experienced collectors of rare books. Mr. Hampden spoke of it in a letter to a first edition collector, Mr. Mohr, who is the proprietor of the SunWay Turn bookshop here about six months ago, and she passed the word on to an acquaintance in Paris. He, after exhausting the seemingly countless bookstalls of Paris in a search lasting several months, finally located an advertisement in his most persuasive language in a sort of trade paper having a circulation in the provinces. This notice, in a short time, brought a casual answer from a near-by village, and the resulting find proved to be not merely a first edition but a first edition with an inscription rich with the whole glamour of the play's auspicious launching.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed. But the editor must remain judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the return of facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"High Rents and Business Failures"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I note in the issue of the Monitor of Feb. 20 a letter endeavoring to "correct" certain statements previously made concerning "High Rents and Business Failures." The writer of that letter evidently fails to see the situation from a broad standpoint. He fails also to recognize the danger signal.

During my travels over the United States I made it my personal business to go among the victims, to see for myself—that is to say, the high-rent victims. This, in addition to my own experience, has given me the facts. For instance, I interviewed several victims in a certain large city.

I will quote one as a sample. The keeper of a small but nearly kept store dealing in staple articles was trying to make a living as an individual citizen. His rent amounted to \$100 per month, and heat, etc., were extra. These expenses, combined with other overhead costs, were out of all reason. The man in question worked eighteen hours a day and barely managed to make his actual expenses.

I have interviewed many others with like results—and worse. Therefore, I am convinced that "nearly all present-day business failures" are caused by profiteering landlords.

While it is quite proper that a just and equitable rent should be collected for property, how about the constant "boosting" of rents and the war-time cry of "house shortage" with the exorbitant rents demanded? Can this be condoned?

It is time to state that all other living expenses have advanced in proportion to rent. Hardly ever was there a grosser wrong done to a people than is now being done by the profiteering landlords. Their victims are bearing the injustice patiently, if not joyfully—for the time being.

Chicago, Ill.

"The Anti-Steel Trap Crusade"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

An article in the Monitor entitled "The Anti-Steel Trap Crusade" is timely, and has the writer's most earnest approval, as when a boy in the Rocky Mountains, he sought to trap a few animals to obtain some funds for himself by the sale of furs. Two or three killings for himself and agony-cramped trapped animals was less than enough for him, and the project was abandoned in favor of hard work.

In the last few days, an opportunity was presented to him, whereby he and a companion on a mine examination trip into the desert, were enabled to set free a large and most beautiful golden eagle, which had become caught by the toe in a steel trap baited and set for coyotes. When the eagle was released and the bird realized his freedom, he swept upward with a mighty rush of wings and was soon lost to view.

Too much cannot be said against the trapping of fur-bearing animals. Could the women who wear their furs so proudly but witness one killing of a trapped animal, they would never wear a fur again, or could they but see the fear and agony expressed by a trapped animal when the trapper approaches, they would never see a fur again without remembering.

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Can You Beat It?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In commenting upon the circular letter sent to a correspondent of Advertising and Selling fortnightly in your issue of Feb. 25, you end up by saying, "After all is said and done, can you beat it?"

I do not know, but I am going to try. I pass a bill-board every day with a tobacco advertisement on it that reads as follows: "Think Straighter, Work Better, Live Longer, Chew Tobacco."

South Bend, Ind.